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WORKERS NOT REPRESENTED IN DUBLIN HEARING

Augustine Birrell Gives Difficulty of Getting Unprejudiced Persons as Reason for Failing to Keep Promise He Had Made

CORPORATION STIRRED

Two King's Counsel Comprise the Commission of Inquiry Into Police Disturbances—Statement for Officers at Opening

DUBLIN.—In spite of the continued statement of a gradual breakdown of the strike nothing could be further from the truth. The attempt to run the boats of the Dublin Steam Packet Company has broken down owing to the inability of the company to find crews. The statement that the men are anxious and willing to resume work continues to be made, but the announcement never gets beyond words.

It cannot be pretended that Augustine Birrell's action in constituting a commission of inquiry into the disturbances of the police has done much to promote peace. Mr. Birrell had distinctly stated that a representative of the workers should be on the commission.

In constituting the court he has gone back on this promise, with the result that a scene took place at the meeting of the Dublin corporation yesterday, when Councillor Partridge drew the lord mayor's attention to the fact that Mr. Birrell had not carried out his undertaking.

The lord mayor replied that he had already communicated with Mr. Birrell, who had given as his reason the difficulty of obtaining unprejudiced representatives for the commission, and added that if Mr. Partridge wished a special meeting of the council he would call it.

This drew from Mr. Partridge the declaration that Nationalist members were giving their support to the government in an attempt to cover up the action of the police, a declaration which was followed by warm words in repudiation of the statement by the lord mayor.

Another incident which has not tended to pour oil on the waters has been a new agreement issued by the building trade, requiring their employees to handle what are described as tainted materials. This is regarded by the workers as a direct attack on trades unionism and is likely to lead to further trouble.

The commission of inquiry into the strike opened in Nisi Prius court, the commissioners being two King's counsel, Dennis Henry and Samuel Brown. The corporation and the police are represented by counsel, but owing to the disagreement as to the constitution of the court both the Civic League and the workers are unrepresented.

The opening session was devoted to a statement by Mr. Powell, King's counsel, of the case for the police. If, however, the court is boycotted by the workers and the Civic League, owing to Mr. Birrell's decision, the inquiry will be largely useless.

SIX IRONWORKERS GET NEW TRIALS

CHICAGO.—The United States circuit court of appeals granted today the appeals of six of the ironworkers convicted in the Indianapolis dynamite trial for a new trial, and denied new trials to 24 other appellants.

The convicted men granted new trials were: Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; William J. McKain, Kansas City; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind.; and William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, O.

TWO RAILROADS TO MAKE REFUNDS

WASHINGTON.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered the Maine Central railroad to repay \$40.77 excessive freight charges to W. B. Cook on birch logs from West Stewartstown, N. H., to Guildhall, Vt.

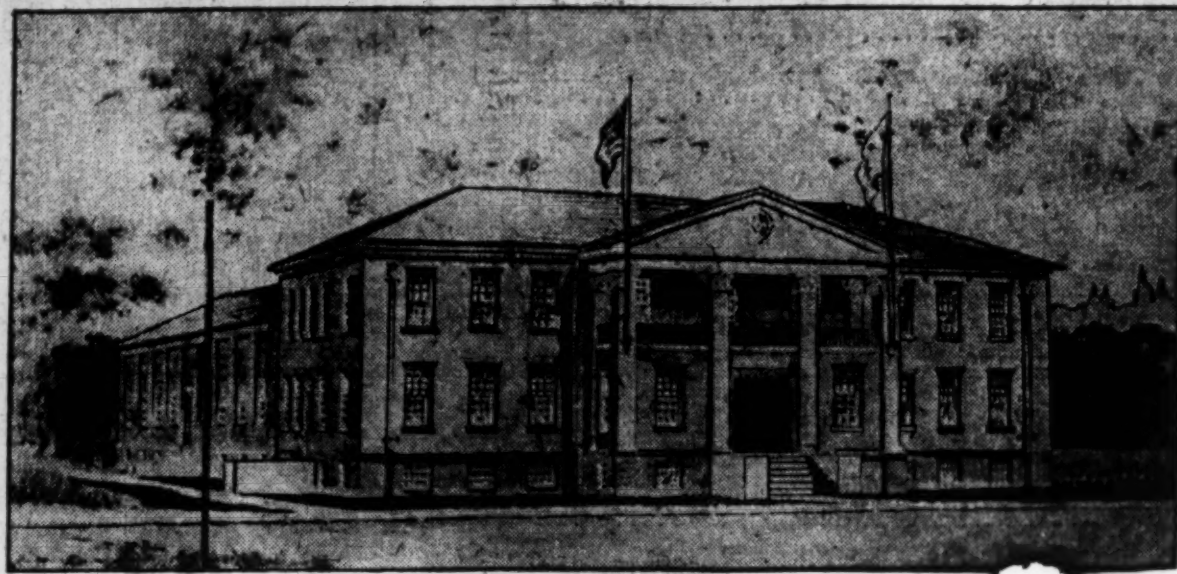
The Central Vermont railroad is ordered to return to W. E. Brasted \$8.58 overcharge on household goods, Barre, Vt., to Oneida, N. Y.

RADICAL ACCEPTS CHALLENGE TO DEBATE NAVAL ESTIMATES

LONDON.—Chiozza Money, a Radical member, who has announced his intention of supporting the naval estimates on the ground that they are not excessive, has replied to the challenge of the secretary of the International Arbitration League for a debate on that subject, by undertaking to meet any Liberal member of Parliament in two discussions, to be held in his own constituency and that of his opponent.

Inasmuch, however, as it would, he says, be ridiculous to debate the question with one of the numerous members

PROPOSED STATE ARMORY FOR CONCORD, MASS.



(Sketch by John Spofford)

Perspective of structure for use of militiamen

UNIONIST DRILLS TAKE STERNER LOOK IN ULSTER

Instruction Openly Given Officers of Volunteers at East Belfast—Attack on Entrenched Position a Feature of Operations

TRUCE NEARING END

DUBLIN.—Whilst leaders of the Ulster Unionists make no secret of the fact that search for arms will have no effect on the importation of whatever they think necessary into the country, they are bettering their previous methods of instruction by a school of instruction, held in the grounds attached to the House of Colonel Chichester in East Belfast. Here for a week past officers of the brigade of Guards like Major Madden and military members of Parliament like Major MacCallmont have been giving instructions to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ulster volunteers without the slightest concealment.

This instruction closed finally with an attack on an entrenched position, carried out by the rank and file under the command of Major MacCallmont himself. Whatever the military value of this instruction may or may not be, it hardly tends to calm public opinion in Ulster, and the fact that it is all done without the slightest concealment under the eyes of detectives and officers of the Constabulary making copious notes for future reports to Dublin castle, is tending more and more to discredit the government and to increase the difficulties of a settlement.

Meantime nothing is known of the negotiations between the government and the opposition leaders, and it is beginning to be realized that the truce of the Christmas holidays is ending and that a flood of oratory and declamation will soon be once more let loose.

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PRESIDENT WILSON HAS A BUSY DAY

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—President Wilson was forced today to curtail his vacation program. Departmental and other documents of pressing importance had piled up, and the only rest the President got was a round of the golf course and an automobile ride along the beach beyond Mississippi City.

SOCIAL JUSTICE MOTIVE OF FORD PROFIT SHARING PLAN

DETROIT.—"We believe that social justice begins at home," said James Couzens, secretary-treasurer of the Ford Motor Company today as a crowd of men estimated at 10,000 waited their turns to apply for the 2000 extra jobs offered by the firm under the profit-sharing plan which will divide \$10,000,000 with its employees.

"There," said Henry Ford, pointing at the long line of men, "is the chief reason for this plan. We wanted to give work to more men; hence we reduced the working shift from nine hours in two shifts to eight hours in three."

"We want those who helped us to

who follow the distinguished example by denouncing armaments and voting for estimates, he confines his challenge to any Liberal member who is prepared to show the courage of his opinions by voting against armaments, which he is prepared to denounce.

It will be interesting to see if his acceptance of the league's challenge produces a champion from the Liberal ranks. The difficulty, really, of the whole matter, lies in the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's speech has been seized upon for the advantage of various party issues, so that it is difficult to get the matter discussed impartially.

The executive council will consider the plans for the Concord armory and some of the recent nominations sent in by Governor Foss in a special meeting late today. The weekly council meeting comes tomorrow and a third may be held Thursday forenoon to complete the work. Under the rules nominations for judicial positions may not be confirmed until a week has elapsed, so action is not to be taken until tomorrow on the nominations of William Hamilton of Springfield to be a justice of the superior court or Lieut.-Col. Willis W. Stover of Everett to be a special justice of the Charlestown district court. But action may be taken today in the case of Francis N. Thompson, nominated to be judge of probate for Franklin county several weeks ago.

SUNTAUG LAKE OWNERSHIP AT ISSUE IN COURT

SALEM, Mass.—Rather an unusual case is being tried in the superior court in this city in which the town of Peabody is made defendant in a series of suits by the inhabitants of the town of Lynnfield and private property owners around the shores of Suntaug lake in Lynnfield.

Some time ago the town of Peabody took the water of Suntaug lake as an additional water supply. The town did not take any of the abutting land. The claim of the plaintiffs is, however, that they own not only the water but the land under the waters of the lake, and they are seeking to get an apportionment of damages from the court.

Documentary evidence dating from 1633 is being introduced. There is a further claim that Suntaug lake is not one of the great ponds, hence it is not public property.

READING ADDS TO ELECTRIC PLANT

READING, Mass.—New machinery is being installed at the municipal electric plant to increase the capacity 50 per cent. The changes are made to meet the increasing demands from Lynnfield, North Reading and Wilmington and in anticipation of the Wakefield contract. On March 1, Wakefield will contract for one year, as an experiment, for its entire supply of electricity.

'L' TO USE MORE JOINTED CARS Articulated cars are to be run soon by the Elevated on night service on the following lines: Adams square to Mattapan, Adams square to Norfolk street, Dorchester to Grove Hall, Northampton street to the Hyde Park line, and Northampton street to Beach street.

THE afternoon session will be occupied by the reading of papers by Ottomar Walbury of Boston, Jesse Roberts of Fall River and by President Beck and Thomas B. Aikin of New Bedford. Tonight there will be a president's reception in Berkeley hall.

Officers will be elected tomorrow. While the twenty-third annual convention of the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts is in session in Berkeley hall today an exhibition of work done by the craft is being conducted in another part of the building.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, unexpectedly came to the convention and told the delegates of the work the chamber is doing in trying to solve the railroad problem in New England.

The convention will continue tomorrow and Thursday. For its opening session it has the annual address of the president, Edward C. Beck. The afternoon session will be occupied by the reading of papers by Ottomar Walbury of Boston, Jesse Roberts of Fall River and by President Beck and Thomas B. Aikin of New Bedford.

"We believe in making 22,000 men prosperous and contented rather than follow the plan of making a few multimillionaires." Beginning next pay day every employee of the Ford concern over 22 years of age will receive a minimum wage of \$5 a day.

NEW YORK.—Andrew Carnegie asserts that the Ford profit-sharing plan forecasts a new era of more equal distribution of wealth. "Millionaires are more and more realizing that surplus wealth is but a trust to be administered for the good of their fellows," said he.

WASHINGTON.—A "social advance" and a "recognition of the value of a man in industry" were Secretary of Commerce Redfield's characterizations of the Ford profit-sharing plan.

COURT MARTIAL OF ZABERN ARMY OFFICERS BEGUN

Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad Claim Justification for Their Acts and Trial Will Continue for Several Days

INTEREST IS AROUSED

BERLIN.—Court martial of Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad respecting the late Zabern riots commenced yesterday. The charge against the colonel was that of illegally assuming the duty of the police and arresting and detaining prisoners; that against the lieutenant was of assaulting citizens and illegally entering their dwellings.

In his defense the colonel took the ground that the police on this occasion could not be trusted to do their duty and also fell back on the Prussian military laws of a century ago, which do not apply to Alsace.

Lieutenant Schad declared he could see nothing illegal in his action and considered that he had a right to break the doors of dwellings to gain admittance.

His arrest of a crown prosecutor in the act of leaving court he justified on the ground that he had refused to move on when directed to.

The trial, which is taking place in Strassburg, is causing a considerable amount of interest and will not be closed for some days.

HOUSE PAINTERS SHOW EXHIBITS OF THEIR CRAFT

State Society's Convention Will Continue Tomorrow and Thursday—President's Reception

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HOWARD ELLIOTT MEETS ATTORNEY FOR GOVERNMENT

New Haven Railroad Head Has Two-Hour Conference Then Is Closed With Federal Specialist Some Time

PROGRESS INDICATED

WASHINGTON.—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven road board of directors, had a conference of two hours today with Attorney-General McReynolds and Messrs. Adkins and Gregory, the special attorneys of the department who have been in charge of the details of the New Haven case.

At the conclusion of the conference, at noon Mr. Elliott walked out of the attorney-general's office with a large bundle of papers under his arm, and informed the waiting newspaper men that he was on his way to Mr. Gregory's office. (Continued on page five, column three)

STATE HOUSE STAFF READY FOR LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Doorkeepers Admonished by Sergeant-at-Arms at Annual Officers' Call to Keep Out of Legislation and Refrain From Familiarities With Members

Officers' call was sounded at 12 o'clock noon today at the State House, and the 40 members of the staff of the sergeant-at-arms assembled in full uniform and marched to the Senate chamber where Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick addressed them with his customary annual admonition as to the conduct of the doorkeepers, assistant doorkeepers, messengers and pages during the session which begins tomorrow.

Mr. Pedrick told them that they had been very good in their behavior for 1913, and he wanted them to be just a little better in the coming session. He warned them against participating in legislation, and stated that he would require every member of his staff to refrain from addressing any member of the Senate or House by his first name.

He impressed upon the pages that if

LEGISLATION MEASURES ARE NEARLY DOUBLE

Up to Today About 300 Bills Have Been Filed at State House for Action, or Twice Last Year's Number

PAPERS ARE PRINTED

For the first time legislative bills, filed at the State House for consideration by the Legislature, are being printed before that tribunal convenes and the measures are formally introduced. About 175 bills have been sent to the printer already, and are now in type.

The clerk of the House of Representatives says that this system will minimize the congestion of business during the first few days of the session, enable the state printer to get a start on the work ahead of him and have a liberal supply of printed bills on hand for the legislative committees to start working on.

It was decided to have some of the bills sent to the printer before the session opened when it was seen that an extraordinary number of measures are being filed for the coming session. All (Continued on page five, column one)

MR. ELLIOTT LEAVES MAINE C. R. R. NEW YORK.—It was reported today that Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, resigned today as a director of the Maine Central railroad.

SHOE MEN WIN IN BLACKLIST SUIT BEGUN BY STRIKER

Dismissing the plaintiff's bill and reporting the case to the full bench, Judge Loring of the supreme court today handed down his decision in the suit of John Corneller, a shoe cutter, against members of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association for damages on the ground that they boycotted him and prevented him from getting employment. Having been a striker in the Witherell & Dobbins Company of Haverhill his name was placed on a blacklist which he claimed kept him from obtaining work in different factories.

Judge Loring rules that the combination of the defendant employers to aid Witherell & Dobbins Company in resisting the strike of their employees by refusing to employ the striking employees of the Witherell & Dobbins Company was a legal combination and not a boycott by way of a blacklist.

STORAGE PLANT TO BE BUILT

LYNN, Mass.—Plans for an artificial refrigerating plant are being prepared by F. W. Dean, Inc., of Boston, to be erected on the Breed wharf. The company is capitalized at \$300,000 and Arthur T. Smith of Winchester is president.

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NEW TECH BURSAR ASSUMES PLACE

Horace S. Ford, the new bursar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was installed in his office yesterday. He comes to the institute from the Old Colony Trust Company, where he had been assistant cashier.

Mr. Ford was graduated from the

Gloucester high school. He had taken some of his examinations for Harvard, but made a decided change in his plans. He joined the office force of the New England Trust Company. A year later he became associated with the National Bank of his home city and since March, 1903, he has been with the Old Colony Trust Company.

CITIZENS ASK THAT STABLE BE FORBIDDEN

Mayor Fitzgerald withheld his decision until he consults with Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, in regard to the petition of property owners seeking to stop the construction of a stable to cost about \$30,000 and maintain 120 horses on Vaughn street, near Devon street and Columbia road, which was the subject of a hearing today in his office.

Many of the 15 protestants asserted that when the question came before the board of health they were not given an opportunity to state fully their objections. They had never been told permission had been granted until operations were proceeding.

It was said the flats in this section of the city bring \$40 and \$50 a month, and improvements in the district have been made recently at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Francis W. Carroll, represented the petitioners.

SALEM ASSESSORS UNCOVER \$2,000,000 IN TAXABLE GOODS

SALEM, Mass.—Increases in the valuation of real and personal property aggregating \$1,928,100 have been found by the board of assessors since the April assessment, according to a report on the omitted tax filed with the city collector, John T. Quinn, today. The total assessed valuation is now given as \$39,179,622.

Eliminating abatement, the total tax available for city expense, this year is \$826,304.25. This is an increase of \$39,338.35 over the April assessment. Of the assessed valuation increase, \$31,100 is on real estate and \$1,897,000 on personal property.

The added valuation is placed mostly on personal property. The Perkins estate on Essex street is now assessed for \$200,000, having been considerably increased.

PEOPLE PLEAD THAT CERTAIN TRAINS REMAIN

Late Theater Runs and Wakefield-Salem Accommodation Service Is Urged to Be Maintained Before Service Board

ROAD GIVES REASONS

Attorney Charles S. Pierce Says Company Wishes to Discontinue Service Which Does Not Pay for Itself for Economy

Opposition to the petitions of the Boston & Maine railroad to discontinue the late theater trains and two trains between Wakefield Junction and Salem through Peabody was voiced today at a hearing before the public service commission.

Charles S. Pierce, assistant counsel for the discontinuance. He said it was the desire of the management to give its patrons the best possible service consistent with the volume of travel but that in a recent expert examination of the physical condition of the property President Samuel Felton of the Chicago Great Western railroad declared that it cost the Boston & Maine \$1.76 per train mile to operate its passenger service.

For the first week in December Mr. Pierce said the revenue per train mile on the train from Boston to Haverhill was about 31 cents and the same was true of the train on the southern division to Lowell. The theater train on the southern division for the month of November averaged 51 cents per train mile.

Mr. Pierce said that if the petition is granted the Portland division train now leaving Boston at 11:24 p. m. for Haverhill would be set back so as to leave at 11:30 p. m. and the Portland division train for Reading at 11:35 p. m. would be set back to leave at 11:45 p. m. The southern division train now leaving Boston for Lowell at 11:21 p. m. would be set back to 11:40 p. m. and would continue to Nashua.

J. A. Brackett, counsel for the theater and hotel managers, said the facilities for getting to the North and South stations gave some time for making trains. He said if the road intended to make a reduction it should be a temporary suspension only.

W. R. McDonald, business manager of the Boston opera house, John Schoefer of the Tremont theater, Charles J. Rich manager of the Hollis, and Frederick J. McIsaac, spoke in opposition.

George E. Rix, traffic manager of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and Daniel M. Casey, secretary of the Haverhill Board of Trade, spoke in favor of the discontinuance.

Junius T. Auerbach objected to the petition on the ground that it was submitted on a wrong basis. He said the petition claimed the trains were not paying, when it should have been on the ground of being financially bankrupt.

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Suffrage Federation Holds Lively Debate at Dublin

IRISH WOMEN IN CONFERENCE URGE SUFFRAGE

Delegates From Many Parts of Ireland Attend Dublin Meeting at Which Minimum Wage Bill for Factories Is Indorsed

DEBATE IS FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The suffrage conference of the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation and the public meetings held in the Rotunda concert room have been attended by a very large number of visitors. Delegates from many parts of Ireland, representing societies in Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught were present and also from a number of other suffrage societies and leagues.

Mrs. Spring Rice, who opened the proceedings, predicted that good effects would follow the conference, which had brought Ireland, north and south, on to a common platform to work for a common good. Miss Day from Cork spoke of the political future and said that it was only a question of time when the vote would be given to women and what the time would be depended upon the women themselves.

Possibly in an Irish parliament the United Irish League would form a majority, but there would be three minority parties, Sir Edward Carson's, the Independent Nationalists, and the Labor party. All these three are favorable to the enfranchisement of women, at all events they admit their claim. In another direction the Ulster women hold the key to the situation, for having given votes to women under the provisional government, they must see to it that if any change is made in the government of Ireland, women should not be debarred from the right that has been conceded.

Another speaker, from Lurgan, commented on the great change which has risen in the north on the suffrage question. At all social functions men now discuss the question seriously and respectfully.

The second day of the conference was devoted to the consideration of the unsatisfactory state of women who work

for factories. There is one woman in-spector of factories, and her time is entirely taken up in the northern districts. Nineteen years had elapsed after the passing of the factory act before a woman was appointed.

Miss Mellone declared that a minimum wage bill would help the good employers who were undersold by the contractors who made the lowest offer. Miss Brown-ing said that the average wage for women in Dublin was about 5s. 6d. a week, and there were plenty of women who would work at that wage.

The Rev. Denham Osborne spoke of the effect of low wages on morality. He said that once women were put on an equality, politically, with men, there would not be the same disparity in their wages as now.

A lively debate took place between the suffrage federation and a speaker for the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage on the third day of the conference, before a large and interested audience. Several speakers on both sides of the question took part in the discussion, the final speaker being Mr. Edge, K. C., the author of "The Sands of Time" and other novels. His position was that the sheltered position of women preserved their usefulness, truthfulness and honesty. He said that 60 years ago, a friend said to him, "You will find that women are better than men." He had certainly found that to be true.

At the conclusion of the debate, a motion in favor of votes for women was passed with a very large majority. There was the same result after a debate on the same subject which was held at the Mansion House the same evening, when the Lord Mayor summed up in favor of woman suffrage, concluding with a hope that there would be many women at the polls at the next municipal election, when several contests are expected.

The same day the Women's Social and Political Union held a meeting to protest against the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and to demand the rescinding of the cat and mouse act. A vivid account of the suffrage campaign at Plymouth before the arrival of the Majestic with Mrs. Pankhurst was given by Mrs. Webb Smithwick, and there was no opposition to the resolutions put forward.

Miss Marion Phillips, B. Sc., the National Women's Labor League, London, and formerly of Australia, was introduced by the chairman, Conal O'Riordan. Miss Marion Phillips, who was warmly received, said that in Australia it was primarily the educated, comfortable women who had obtained the vote; later they had been joined by the working women. The vote had been easily won; it is the wishes of the working women that are powerful.

She was glad to see that in Dublin the men are willing to put the children first, but everywhere it is the working woman that comes last. Any woman, she declared, can undercut a man as regards wages. In the Lancashire cotton industry men and women are paid alike because of trades union organization. Women should be organized in trade unions. Collective action beautifies the character of the working girls; getting them to combine transforms them into serious and responsible people and teaches them to stand on their own feet. Girls should have the power of bargaining with their employer.

The trade board act, she continued, has done much good in women's trades, and the workers must be represented on these boards. This board's action has raised the wages in the chain trade from 5s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., and they should be raised still higher. For women to belong to trade unions helps an honorable desire to live a nobler life.

Miss Cahalan, Drapers Assistant Association, said there should be more women inspectors of factories, and that complaints made in the inspector's office, if proved, should be accepted; at present they are only allowed if made in person by the women workers who they will lose their place if they complain in the presence of the employer. Miss Euphan Maxwell, M. D., bringing out her points in a clear and forceful speech, declared that she desired to see more cooperation between men and women. The Rev. R. M. Gwynn supported the point which Miss Cahalan had brought out desiring to see justice and protection for women in factories.

SERBIAN BAKERIES CLOSE
(Special to the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Servia—Owing to the dearth of flour caused by a trust organized by the principal flour mills, all the bakeries have closed. The city being without bread, a telegram was sent by the mayor for 10,000 loaves from Budapest.



(Copyright by Stanley, Dublin)

Group of delegates present at conference of Irish Women's Suffrage Federation at Dublin

ANATOLE FRANCE PRAISES BRITISH SENSE OF EQUALITY

French Writer Says He Is Fond of London and England and Declares He Owes Much to Dickens—Declines to Comment on Present Political Crisis in France

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Anatole France, the well-known French writer who has been more than once referred to as "the most distinguished force in letters since Tolstol," has spent a very busy time while visiting London. He has been entertained by various bodies, and has made many speeches as characteristic as they were interesting.

An interesting interview with M. France appeared recently in the Westminster Gazette, from which the following is an extract:

"No, I don't find much change since I was here last. In any case I am so fond of London and England that perhaps I should not notice anything very startling. I have always been fond of coming over to see your museums and art collections. Ah, your pictures, your Constables and Gainsboroughs and Romneys!

"But, yes, it is your literature that has affected me most deeply. When I was quite young I had studied it very deeply, in translation, of course; unluckily I don't understand English very much, but as, of course, you know all your great people have been translated into French. Shakespeare and Milton do not stand translation as well as Dickens and Scott, naturally, but I studied them all.

"I owe a great deal to Dickens, in my own work and outlook. And the speaker leaned forward and touched my hand, 'have you noticed how much Daudet owes to Dickens?' 'Comme il sort de Dickens,' was the phrase. I stopped to think a moment, and the master went on: 'Think of Daudet's Jack' and its correspondences with David Copperfield. One saw at once and marvelled anew at the man's wide understanding. The Dora episode, and a dozen others, clearly show the imagination common to both. And then M. France reverted to Shakespeare, and reminded me that we in England were romanticists before the French.

"It is so difficult, he said again, to translate great poetry, but he made it plain to me that he was a better Shakespearean than most Englishmen, even when his business it is, can be. But I dared to bring him back to his own immediate impressions. I told him how, some years ago, I had interviewed a distinguished French woman then paying a visit to London, and asked her impressions. She had told me that she was struck by the somber faces of the passers-by. In Paris, she said, 'tout le monde rit en courant,' while in London we are all serious.

"I don't agree at all," said M. France. 'I have seen many happy faces all round in the streets. Look at the Strand, for instance. You are busy, evidently, but I very seldom see a somber face. And I will tell you what touches me to go gently in England. It is your curious sense of equality. Here, on one hand, you have a court, and a King, to whom

you are all attached. You conserve old forms, respect yourselves, and your aristocracy; and, side by side, you have a middle class full of energy, of intelligence, and courtesy. The intellectual and artistic sides thrust themselves up, and the middle-class man ceases to be bourgeois, and is recognized by all. That is what I mean by equality, which exists with you in a much more real sense than elsewhere. I think he was going to say 'with us,' but checked himself.

"If seems to me that you have always had culture" (lettres was the word) 'aristocracy, perhaps more than we in France. Stay, there were, of course, Voltaire and Montesquieu, but as I read history you have always had it with you. And with it your intellectual middle class and your artists, there are so many 'equivalents,' I can find no adequate English for the word, that your social life is so profoundly interesting.

"You have, if I may say so, a certain naivete which, together with your solidly and phlegm, combine to form a character of extraordinary strength and charm. In your political crises you seem always calm. But no, I decline to prophesy, he broke off, with a twinkle in his eyes, when I interrupted him to ask about the crisis in France. 'I'm not a prophet at all, but if you ask me, as you seem to do, if I believe that the trouble in France will pass away smoothly, I can only say that I hope and believe it will. Anyhow, we can do so much, England and France, and I am sure we are going to do it.'

**SPAIN'S POLICY
IN MOROCCO IS
TOPIC OF PROTEST**
(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—A public demonstration of protest against the campaign in Morocco was held in Madrid recently. It was attended by large crowds of Republicans and Socialists, and from the character of the meeting it was abundantly evident that the policy of the government in the Spanish zone does not gain in popularity.

It is stated that the operations are costing 900,000 pesetas daily, and that the treasury is finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demands that are being made upon it.

Quite recently the government published a statement, which declared that it was anxious to pursue a policy of conciliation on the zone, and that this would be done, so far as the due maintenance of the authority of the army would permit. It is generally believed that General Marina, in the course of his recent visit to Madrid, received instructions to reduce future military operations to a minimum, and to endeavor to secure the pacification of the country by political means.

INDIA GOVERNMENT PLANS TO GIVE AID TO BANKS IN NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—An important pronouncement has been made by Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, in an address delivered recently to the Madras Chamber of Commerce. It may be remembered that reference has been made to the severe experience of financial distress, even panic, through which India has been passing.

The panic is undoubtedly due to over-trading, and to the reckless mismanagement of important native concerns in which certain banks had locked up a great deal of their money. The failure of the People's Bank at Lahore with over a million sterling of deposits started the collapse, and within two months more than a dozen native banks have closed their doors in various parts of the country, and the result has been to throw doubt upon the stability of the soundest and best banks in the country.

At least one prominent European managed bank has had a run upon it, and an attempt was made in Bombay to ruin the Specie bank through a petition from a shareholder who only held about £30 worth of shares. The petition was dismissed, but not before it had had the effect of causing a severe run upon the bank, and a further panic all over India.

It was stated in this correspondence that the government of India had come to the relief of the money market in Bombay by lending to the banks on easy terms some of the accumulations of treasure in its own coffers. Speaking at Madras the Viceroy referred to the incident, and announced that the government did not propose on this or future occasions of the kind to be merely a passive spectator of the crisis.

"We have closely followed the course of events," he said, "and where it has been possible and legitimate to do so we have given timely assistance. I am glad to say that there has been no undue disposition to look to government for help. Such help as we can properly give is limited in extent and necessarily subject to conditions and safeguards. But what we could do has been done, and will continue to be done."

There is reason to hope that this assistance, and the survival of the Indian Specie bank, may prove the turning point of the crisis, and that the time has come when confidence will begin to gradually reestablish itself.

BREST AS GREAT PORT PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The son of M. Casimir Perier, who was at one time president of the French republic, is convinced that Brest will in future be by far the most important European trans-Atlantic port.

With a view to supporting his contention, M. Casimir Perier has made a very careful study of the subject and in his book recently published, he sets forth innumerable reasons for spending a sufficient sum of money on the port to render it capable of taking its place among the greatest ports of the world. The harbor would be, he explains, require considerable alteration, necessitating the expenditure of a sum of some £4,250,000.

BROADER SCOPE IN EDUCATION IS URGED BY LORD CHANCELLOR

National Liberal Club Hears British Official Declare That the Country Is Entering Upon Period of Indifference Which Constitutes a Serious National Danger

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The lord chancellor presided recently over a meeting held at the National Liberal Club. Speaking on the subject of education, with regard to which he said the Liberals had not a very good record although better than that of any other party, he pointed out the lack of keenness about education in England.

This indifference at the period they were entering upon, he said, constituted a serious national danger. At the present time the art of manufacture was linked with education. We would be left the country which was lacking in the equipment necessary to enable it to compete with its more favored rivals. That was not the only danger. Education was a source of national danger.

The democracy had ceased to slumber and was asking why it had so much less than its neighbors had of the world's good things; and this feeling of dissatisfaction produced strikes and agitation. The education problem lay at the root of the matter and it was important that it should be dealt with in time.

Larger and more liberal ideas would have to be entertained as to the facilities for religious teaching under state supervision if the religious problem was to be solved in the state schools; and in those schools it would have to be solved because they could not continue in time.

It would be the province of the board of education to coordinate educational work, to maintain the standard of efficiency throughout the country, and to see that the salaries of teachers generally, were brought up to the right standard.

TRADE OF PORT OF LONDON SHOWS DECREASE FOR 1912

Loss in Business Is Attributed to Strike Which Causes Diminution of Two Million Tons

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Port of London Authority has issued its report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, which shows that the total net tonnage of vessels arriving and departing during that year was 37,076,142 tons, a decrease when compared with the preceding year, the tonnage of which amounted to 39,179,153 tons.

The decrease is attributed to the strike which, during the months of May, June and July, 1912, caused a diminution of 2,000,000 tons in the shipping tonnage, both the foreign and the coastwise shipping being affected.

The following table gives the figures relating to imports and exports, not including coastwise goods, of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912. The figures for the year 1911 are also given:

	1912	1911
United Kingdom.....	£1,343,601,761	£1,237,035,930
London.....	383,029,090	368,262,530
Liverpool.....	273,903,515	234,439,017
Hull.....	80,346,467	71,435,077
Manchester.....	66,717,908	54,145,473
London, Liverpool.....	82,110,062	47,216,924
Glasgow.....	60,763,351	47,135,993

The dislocation of business caused by the strike and the consequent results on trade did not interfere with the expansion of gross revenue. The total revenue is given in the report as £2,350,227, and the total expenditure as £2,373,655, leaving a balance of revenue of £1,076,572. Allowing for certain deductions, and the transference of £100,000 to the reserve fund, the net revenue carried forward is £89,637.

WEST INDIES SEEK REPRESENTATION

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica—A proposal emanating from Richard Jebb has appeared in the Gleaner to the effect that the West Indies should be represented at the imperial conference in 1915. The Gleaner asks that the government shall give its support to the idea. The Governor's Christmas message to the people of Jamaica is couched in optimistic terms. It is his excellency's opinion that a period of prosperity lies immediately before the island, due in great measure to the reduction of the American tariff.

RHODESIAN LAND PLAN CHANGED TO MEET OBJECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

SALISBURY, Rhodesia—Two important modifications in the chartered company's proposed land scheme were announced recently by Sir Starr Jameson. First, he said, the legislative council would appoint the land board; and secondly, the work of the land board would not be limited to any particular land, provided that the chartered company's financial arrangements were limited to a 25 mile zone.

In regard to the point so much in dispute, namely the ownership of the land, Sir Starr Jameson stated that the company was prepared to defend their position when the proper time came. He stated most emphatically, however, that the company were the "owners." He defended the granting of land to public companies on the ground that it was the only way to make an effective start in the early days of the country, but he insisted that the companies must either use the land, or sell it to somebody who would.

NEW SOUTH WALES OIL WORKS REOPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—After a lapse of eight months the works of the British-Australian Oil Company are to be reopened in New South Wales at Murrumbidgee and Newcastle, N. S. W. A new company has been registered in London, with a capital of £300,000, and it is proposed to recommence at once the manufacture of crude and refined oils, sulphate of ammonia, candles and all products or by-products of coal, shale, oil and petroleum.

It is expected that the company will require the services of between 500 and 600 men. The company has large up-to-date works at Newcastle, N. S. W., for the treatment of the shale sent from Murrumbidgee, where an extensive area of shale-bearing land has been secured.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whirl," 7:45.
"ASTLE"—Mrs. Wicks, 2:30, 8:10.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
HUB—"Mme. Angeline."
KREMER—"Young Wisdom," 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:15.
PARK—"Mrs. May Robson," 8:30.
PLYMOUTH—"Uncle Sam," 8:05.
TREMONT—"Miss Ethel Barrymore," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Jordan hall 8 p. m., second concert, Apollo Club, Leeland Hall, pianist, assisting; 8:15 p. m., third concert, Kneisel quartet.
Friday, Jordan hall 3 p. m., song recital, Miss Julia Culp.
Saturday, Symphony hall 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Mischa Elman.
Sunday, Symphony hall 3:30 p. m., song recital, Titta Hoffs.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Jewels of the Madonna."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Lucia"; 8 p. m., "Faust."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Tetrazzini, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BROTH—"Princess."
CARINO—"Harry Lauder."
COHAN—"Potash and Perimeter."
COIT—"Peg o' My Heart."
CRITCHFIELD—"Young Wisdom."
EMPIRE—"Miss Maude Adams."
GAIETY—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."
GARRICK—"She Comes to Stay."
GLOBE—"Madcap Duck."
HUDSON—"William Collier."
KNICKBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LIBERTY—"Glen John Regan."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LUTHER—"Miss Billie Burke."
MANHATTAN—"Ferber-Robertson."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THURTELL—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy'."

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."
BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."
FIVE ARTS—"Supper."
JOWNE—"David Warfield."
PRINCESS—"William Hedgie."
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

Position of Germany in Near East Interests Europe

TURKEY'S ACTION ON GEN. SANDERS STIRS SUSPICION

Porte's Explanation of Command of Constantinople Garrison Does Not Appear Wholly Satisfactory, Despite Situation

RUSSIA IS WATCHFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most interesting and important questions in European politics at the present moment is the position of Germany in her relation with Turkey and the Near East, and the attitude of Russia in the matter. It is a question which involves many diverse interests.

The German military mission to Turkey, and the report that Lieut.-Gen. Liman von Sanders, the head of the mission, is to be placed in command of the garrison at Constantinople, has caused many heart-searchings in more than one chancellery, and the protest from the banks of the Neva has been quick and decisive.

The situation created by this action on the part of the Turkish authorities is one, the importance of which it is much easier to understand than define. It is quite in vain for Talat Bey, the minister of the interior, to point out, as he has pointed out quite recently, that none of the powers has anything to complain about, that the English admiral Limpus is the Turkish naval adviser, and that he is provided with a numerous English staff, which is likely to be still further increased, that the reconstruction of the docks and arsenals has been entrusted to an English firm, that an Englishman holds the position of financial adviser, that a Frenchman is at the head of the gendarmerie, another Frenchman inspector-general of finance, and yet another engineering adviser to the ministry of public works.

Talat Bey has effected nothing by this summary, save to demonstrate with what completeness Turkey is in the hands of her political creditors. What is the navy, or rather where is it? says Russia as the spokesman of the triple entente, and any way what is a naval adviser, or a financial adviser, or an engineering adviser compared with commander-in-chief of the garrison of Constantinople?

All these months, she may be imagined as saying, we have steadfastly persisted in a friendly attitude toward you. We have refused to take advantage of your troubles. Despite the closing of the straits, the unrest in Armenia, the constant state of lawlessness in Syria, all of which afforded us pretexts for intervention which many nations would have eagerly seized upon, we have remained neutral. We did so, however, on one condition, the observance of which we always insisted upon and do still insist upon, namely, that the influence of no one power shall predominate at the Golden Horn.

Russia still insists upon the observance of this condition which she considers essential, if she on her part is to continue to preserve an attitude of abstention. The unwritten internationalization of Constantinople is the postulate underlying her policy. The moment General Liman von Sanders assumes supreme command of the garrison at Stamboul that postulate is swept away, and there can be little doubt that Russia will reconsider her attitude. Such is, very briefly, the position, and for Russia's attitude in the matter, it must be admitted, there is a great deal to be said.

Russia can look back on a long series of diplomatic duels, often approaching perilously near to war with Germany. It is only of late years that the full meaning of Bismarck's amazing diplomacy has become known, and it has not tended to draw the two peoples together. The story of the gradual evolution of the two great political groups in Europe is one which the Russian never can recall without a glance of suspicion towards Berlin.

He recalls the league of the three emperors which represented Bismarck's first attempt to encompass his great desire after 1871, the isolation of France, and then he recalls the genesis of the triple alliance, the conversations between Bis-

marck and Andrassy, the careful calculation which led the iron chancellor to encourage Austria-Hungary in her policy of annexation in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the underlying principle of it all, namely, to set up a perennial cause of friction between Russia and the dual monarchy and thus relieve the pressure on the western frontiers of the new empire.

He remembers the "friend in shining armor" in the crisis of 1908. And today he looks out over the Baltic as he anxiously lays stone on stone in the building of his great naval base at Hango, and regards with a sullen chagrin Germany's increasingly successful efforts to raise the peoples of the "northern states" to a realization of the necessity of their combining to resist the onward march west, by "the old route to the Atlantic," of the forces of the Tsar.

Even then the picture is not complete, and the Russian has by no means reached the end of his grievances. As his thoughts leave the Baltic, they travel across the great plain to the farthest limits of the Near East. Here again, at another point of possible expansion, he encounters the same possible opposition. More than once it has been pointed out in the Monitor that there are roads around Urmiya, up the Tigris valley, and along the rolling uplands of the Turco-Persian frontier, where a language is heard with strange frequency which is foreign to the land, and it is not the tongue of the Slav, but of the Teuton.

Then over and above everything else is the question of the Bagdad railway. The Russian who knows its history contemplates this German thread of steel through the heart of the near and mid-east with scant patience. In spite of all statements to the contrary, Russia has always regarded this territory as in some special sense her preserve. "Let those who have it hold it," the Russian diplomatist says in effect, "but if any one else is to have it it must be Russia." And now, fast pressed on to completion, right through her natural reversion, is a German railway, a railway from any official participation in which Russia has been excluded, not by any high-handed action on the part of Germany, but by an amazing blunder of her own finance minister.

M. Witte's message to the Russian public 11 years ago is something that the Russian diplomatist of today is trying to forget, but, as mile is added to mile on the line to Bagdad, there must often come to his thought those words which so effectually stopped the would-be investors in the great enterprise not only in Russia, but in France and England, the Bagdad railway scheme must be regarded not as promoting, but rather as damaging Russian interests.

On the shores of the Baltic then, in the Balkans, her own special care in the vast "no man's land" on the Turco-Persian frontier, in Asia Minor and across to the Persian gulf, the Russian cannot move without rubbing shoulders with the German. And now Constantinople itself is threatened. It must be conceded, therefore, that Russia is not without excuse for her opposition to the military mission.

Any one who has followed the internal history of Turkey during the past five years knows that the detachments of the army stationed at Constantinople have always exercised the strongest possible political influence, an influence which has often showed itself a deciding factor in matters of great international moment. There can really be little doubt that if the command of the Constantinople garrison is finally placed in the hands of Germany, German influence will tend to become a deciding factor in the internal affairs of Turkey, and a situation might well be created in which Turkish independence would become a mere fiction.

Of all the powers in Europe, Russia is certainly the most interested in securing the strict neutrality of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, her only path in the south to the open sea. She not unnaturally views with considerable apprehension the prospect of the complete ascendancy of her powerful neighbor on the Golden Horn.

PROBLEMS OF AIR DISCUSSED BEFORE EDINBURGH SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A lecture entitled "Some Aeronautical Problems" was recently delivered by Mr. Gulliver to the Edinburgh Aeronautical Society. The lecturer dealt chiefly with the commercial possibilities of the flying machine.

REICHSTAG HEARS OBJECTIONS TO PANAMA FAIR PROPOSITION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN—The fate of the Reichstag demands for an official representation of Germany at the San Francisco exhibition in 1915 was sealed in committee recently. Two hundred members had supported the proposals of Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, which demanded of the Imperial government the sum of 2,000,000 marks for the German exhibits. This was referred to a commission and, to the astonishment and disappointment of many, has been rejected.

The refusal to participate is due principally to the remarks of Herr Lewald, representative of the government, who gave it as his firm conviction, which he supported by statistics, that a really good exhibit was not possible in the time that was at disposal; a late or a deficient participation on the part of

Germany, he said, would be a great falling-off compared with former exhibitions at St. Louis and Chicago, and could only result in injury to Germany.

The railway transport was also a matter of overwhelming difficulty, the sea route through the Panama canal was absolutely uncertain, and the Cape Horn route demanded 100 days. Geheimrat Lewald declared, too, that the expense had been much underrated. The German building at the St. Louis exhibition had cost 1,600,000 marks; the insurance alone 450,000. It would be impossible to produce anything like a satisfactory exhibit at San Francisco under 5,000,000 marks, as that exhibition remaining open longer than the St. Louis, expenses would be greater in proportion. The proposals were brought before the Reichstag on the last day of the session, and were finally withdrawn.



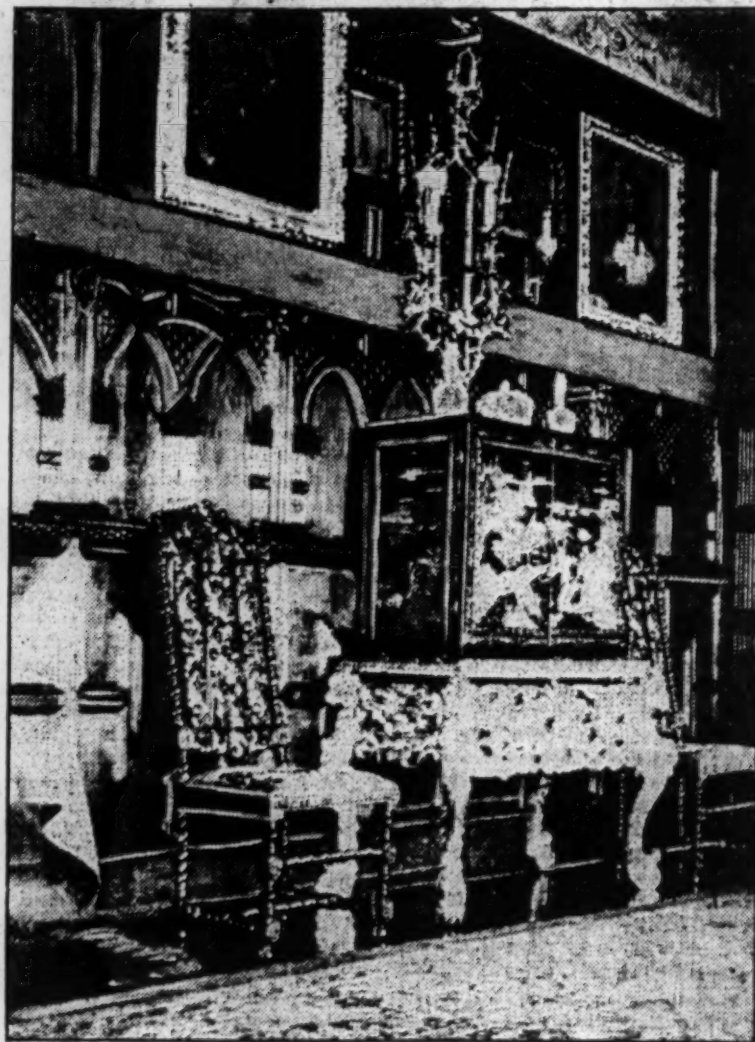
Lyme Hall, the home of Lord and Lady Newton, recently hosts to Queen Mary

BRITISH QUEEN MAKES VISIT TO AN OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the visits paid by the Queen during her stay at Chatsworth was to Lyme Hall, an old Elizabethan house, the home of Lord and Lady Newton. The Queen's route from Chatsworth lay through Taddington, Buxton, Whaley Bridge and Disley, which were hung with bunting and where the keenest appreciation of the Royal visit was shown. At Buxton a large number of

people had gathered around the Crescent and Pump room, and W. F. Mill, the chairman of the urban district council, welcomed the Queen and reminded her of the visit paid to the town by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. On arriving at Lyme Hall her Majesty was received by Lord and Lady Newton and after partaking of luncheon the old house, its magnificent tapestries and wood carving were shown to the royal guest.



(Reproduced by permission)

An interior in Lyme Hall, showing some splendid wood carving

AUSTRALIA GOVERNOR-GENERAL URGES AN INCREASE IN EXPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—At the annual dinner given by the lord mayor, his excellency the Governor-General, Lord Denman, spoke of the past year as

memorable in the history of the Commonwealth, notably amongst other reasons because it was the first opportunity they had had of welcoming the first admiral commanding an Australian fleet, the one outstanding event during the year having been the arrival of the Australian fleet unit.

It was an event likely to have an important bearing upon the naval strategy and the naval strength of the empire, and which would not be without its effect on the relation between Great Britain and the other imperial dominions. Whilst others had been talking, Australia had been doing. The year was also memorable because it was the last occasion they were likely to have the presence of Major-General Kilpatrick, the inspector-general of the Commonwealth military forces, who had done splendid work for Australia in that capacity.

He (Lord Denman) was glad that the work done by the inspector-general in Australia and the importance of the Australian military service had been recognized by the war office in the appointment of Major-General Kilpatrick to the important position of director of military operations in India. Continuing, his excellency said that whilst the imports from the United States had of late years largely increased, Australian exports to the United States had shown a decrease, and he trusted that no means would be neglected to secure an increase in the ratio of exports. Speaking of the charms and advantages of residence in Melbourne, Lord Denman said the longer he lived in Melbourne the better he liked it.

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POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER CLEARING

Debate on Draft of Answer to Speech From Throne Is Serving to Expose Methods of Various Groups in Parliament—Socialist Members' Speeches Improve

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The debate on the draft of the answer to the speech from the throne continues, and is serving gradually to expose the political methods and instincts of the various groups in Parliament. As it proceeds, the objects and tactics of the various elements emerge more clearly, and enable one to form a much better idea of the politics of the day than was possible a fortnight ago.

At the moment of writing, the Extreme Left, through its socialist spokesman, has not really strengthened itself. It has accused a good deal and used a good deal of bad language; the bad language in such a case always falls by its own weight, and accusations, unless confirmed by fact, are worse than useless.

One of the accusations brought against the present Liberal government is that it made a deal with the clericals, but so far the only result of the statement in debate has been to give Signor Giolitti a chance to say that any who may have signed the "Gentiloni agreement," have no right to call themselves Liberals. These words, contained in a mere interjection by one of the coldest of "old parliamentary hands," have quite as much weight as if they occurred in the course of a full dress speech.

On the other hand, in many of the speeches there occurs a note that is much more significant and sounds truer. Speakers have used the word "dictatorship" of the Giolitti government, and although they have used it carelessly it has more meaning than some of the things that have been said, because it intimates that long enjoyment of a great majority in the Chamber and the power it confers, have made the prime minister arbitrary. This again is easier to say than to prove, but it has the elements perhaps of a more awkward situation for Government than appears.

It is only fair to say that the Socialist speeches have improved in quality. At any rate the government, if professions mean anything, cannot look to Socialists for much support, though the mood of their showier speakers must not be taken

as earnest of what the cooler heads will advise. The Deputy Labriola made a very good speech in which he said that revolutionary Socialists could never come to an agreement with the Liberals, that they sought the liberty of the individual and that the proletariat's day had come. But the speaker made his points in such a way that many thought he had helped and not injured government. Moreover, in speaking of any sort of individualism he seemed to overlook the fact that individualism is the last thing that "social" schemes of the day will suffer.

Whether property-holding be right or wrong, a speech that light-heartedly refers to governmental confiscation without indemnity to property owners, effects at least one thing: it warns every holder of even the smallest property what to expect. Nevertheless, this speech and others from the same side showed plainly enough that the Libyan war and its cost cannot be talked aside, and that there is a party that does not approve it. The speech of another deputy most justly made much of the need for straining every nerve to improve public education, to have more and better schools, to pay the teachers more and to leave the schools appropriations unhampered by naval and military expenditures.

The well known deputy, the Hon. Sidney Sonnino, made a speech on Dec. 10, full of a calm and patriotic spirit. Though he again advocated pensions, touched on the relations between state and church and pointed out that Liberals must, to keep their title, come closer to the masses, the feature of his speech was its impersonal tone. As he said of the way he should vote on the Libyan question, his vote would not be for Giolitti but for Italy, and the tone of the speech was the same throughout.

Signor Bissolati on the same day said that the Socialist-Reformers would oppose government and in a calm and strong speech gave his reasons for so doing. Again the personal element was lacking and again the audience felt unconsciously that great questions had been treated on their merits and not in an abusive or personal spirit.

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Mexico Talks Warships Central America for Entente

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH SPAIN, SEEN AS HUERTA AIM

Preparations by Administration for Reception to Officers and Men of Cruiser Carlos V. as Well as Japanese Ship Izumo Show Desire for Cordial Relations

INTEREST IN THE NAVY INCREASES

MEXICO CITY—Considering the attitude of Francisco Villa toward the Spanish residents of Chihuahua in connection with preparations to give the officers and men of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. a hearty welcome on the arrival of the man-of-war at Veracruz, the report is finding credence here that the government proposes greatly to strengthen its relations with Spain.

Plans are also under way to make the coming of the Japanese cruiser Izumo to Mazatlan and Manzanilla an occasion for demonstrating the friendly relations that at present exist between Mexico and Japan. Interest in naval matters has assumed an increased importance since the Mexican gunboats made their successful attack on the revolutionary forces back of Tampico. It is stated that preliminary steps already have been taken to strengthen the navy, which at present consists of half a dozen gunboats and several transports.

Evidently the provisional government is not discouraged by what is taking place in the north, for it is said on good authority that plans will be announced shortly for the purchase of several modern ships. Further plans for increasing the efficiency of the Mexican navy include the establishment of two naval schools, one on the Pacific and another on the Gulf coast. One purpose of this move would be to turn out sailors in the shortest possible time. The desire to establish a naval base at Clipperton island is stronger than ever, and while the territory is involved in a dispute with the French government, it is hoped that King Victor Emmanuel, who is the arbiter in the matter, will see the necessity of Mexico having the island.

A commission composed of Francisco Garcia Castaneda, second in command of the department of foreign relations has left Mexico City for Veracruz to meet the Spanish ship and invite the captain, the officers and the sailors of the Carlos V. to visit the capital as the guests of the Mexican government. In case the invitation is accepted the government will furnish a special train for the marines to make the trip to this city. Several members of the staff of the Spanish legation here and representatives of the Spanish colony residing here also left for Veracruz to meet the officers and escort them to the capital.

The Mexican government is desirous of showing every courtesy possible to the Spanish marines in order to demonstrate once more the good friendship existing between Mexico and Spain, and also to show that the government regrets the treatment accorded the Spaniards in Torreon and Chihuahua. The Spanish colony in Veracruz also is making preparations to accord an enthusiastic reception to the marines of the Carlos V. A banquet and a ball will be given in the Spanish casino. The Carlos V. is the first Spanish warship that has visited Mexican coasts in several years. The last Spanish warship that has visited Mexican coasts was the training ship, Nautilus, which came to Veracruz several years ago. The Carlos V. is one of the most modern ships of the Spanish navy.

Kumasaburo Tanabe, first secretary of the Japanese legation, has left for the west coast by the way of Guadalupe, to invite the commander and the officers of the Izumo to come to the capital. It

MEN ESTABLISHING PERU LIMITS HAD A DIFFICULT TASK

LIMA, Peru.—With the departure of the boundary commission from Peru the magnitude of the labor which have engaged the attention of the members of the commission is again noted. For three years the commission has been at work delimiting the Peru-Bolivia boundary, which was left to arbitration. The British members of the commission consisted of Maj. H. S. Toppin of the fifth fusiliers, Capt. M. R. C. Nansen of the royal artillery and Lieut. C. E. Moore of the royal engineers.

The French members of the Bolivian commission were Colonels Maillat and Vincent. Both the French and British members of the commission made many friends in Lima and elsewhere in the two countries whose boundary line was in dispute. The delimitation of the southeastern frontier of Peru has been a great task. The line had to be run across the towering Andes and through the dense jungle land of the mountains. As soon as the report is turned in and a decision rendered the relations between Peru and Bolivia will take on a new color.



American Consul William E. Alger in his office, Mazatlan

NEW RAIL AND WATER ROUTES MAKE BOLIVIA'S TRAVEL EASIER

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—It is the opinion of many travelers after entering Bolivia, and reaching the capital, that the inaccessibility of this republic has been much overestimated. Twenty years ago such an assertion might have been true, for the first railroad within this country was not opened until President Acre, on May 15, 1892, formally dedicated the line. Antofagasta, then a Bolivian seaport, and now in possession of Chile, is the starting point on the Pacific coast, and the terminus in the interior is Oruro.

The second railway in this country was opened in 1903. It was constructed with public funds, and unites Guayaquil, on Lake Titicaca, with La Paz. The distance is 80 miles. The Antofagasta-Oruro road has a length of about 900 miles. Should the visitor desire to enter Bolivia from Argentina the course would be to start at Buenos Aires or Rosario and to take the Central Argentine line to Tucuman, thence to July and La Quica, on the frontier of Bolivia. It would be necessary, however, to take the stage-coach as far as Tupiza, and from there to Uyuni. The latter town is one of the stations on the Antofagasta road. From here train may be taken to La Paz by way of Oruro.

The railroad from Tucuman in Argentina to Perito, takes the traveler towards the eastern section of Bolivia. The River Paraguay route for the eastern section also gives steamer facilities to Curumba and to Puerto Suarez. In all of these ports it is still necessary to do much muleback riding in order to make suitable connections. From

the west coast three lines furnish travel facilities. The Antofagasta road runs from the coast of Oruro, and thence to La Paz, a journey of some 36 hours by express train, and made weekly. The ordinary daily trains cover the distance in three days. The shorter route is from Arica to La Paz, and since its recent opening, this line has become very popular. The time required for this trip is only 18 hours. From Peru a line starts at the port of Molendo, passing Arequipa, to Puno. At Puno, on the border of Lake Titicaca, passengers are transferred to the steamer for crossing the lake. This sail takes about 12 hours, and landing is made at Guayaquil. From Guayaquil there is rail connection with La Paz.

Bolivia may be entered from Brazil by way of the Amazon river. From Para the voyage leads up the Amazon river for a distance of 1200 miles to Manaus. The recently completed railway has abolished much difficult travel in that vicinity, and where formerly it took a month to get around the rapids and other obstructions, the distance is now covered in less than a day. At Villa Bella the traveler finds two routes, one by the Beni river, toward the northwest, leading to the department of La Paz, and the other by way of the Mamore river to the departments of Beni, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

BALBOA SOON TO START WORK ON PERMANENT HOMES

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Work will be started shortly on the erection of 10 concrete four-family quarters on the southern spur of Sosa hill, which will be the first residences constructed in the permanent town of Balboa. Forces under the direction of the landscape architect are engaged in street construction in this part of the town, and on the hill between Ancon and Sosa hills, the grade of which, including the old La Boca road is being raised to secure proper drainage by an additional fill of about 75,000 cubic yards.

The layout of the town provides a radiation of streets from the new administration building, which is situated on a spur of Ancon hill, and faces Sosa hill. A wide avenue, or prado, with double roadways and central parking, extends directly from an elliptical plaza below the administration building to the foot of Sosa hill, terminating at the old La Boca road in a square around which will be grouped the commissary, postoffice, and clubhouse, with the hotel and other community buildings.

At the Ancon hill end of the avenue will be the police station, court house, and such other buildings as may be devoted to the uses of civil administration in proximity to the administration building. The intervening stretch of prado will be lined with quarters, which will also be built on lateral streets, branching on either side from the prado, but irregular and picturesque in character. The propagation of plants for the townships has been undertaken at the Corral farm.

It is expected that these will be ready for planting out in from nine to 18 months. Additional sites for quarters are to be provided in the rear of the administration building, on Ancon hill

As the time approaches for the United States Senate to consider the treaty with Nicaragua which proposes to grant the North American republic the exclusive right to construct a canal across Nicaraguan territory, a certain element in Central America makes strong objection to any such arrangement. Curiously enough, Salvador, the first of the Central American countries to accept the peace proposal of Secretary Bryan, both officially and unofficially, objects to the treaty with Nicaragua. It is a fact, of course, that the general treaty of arbitration, proposed to all the world, bears no resemblance to what the United States and Nicaragua desire to do specifically. The treaty to come before the Senate speaks of rights to construct a waterway, and inferentially gives to Nicaragua a sum of money of which that country is much in need.

The mere fact that in all of the Central American countries objection has sprung up to any arrangement which in the least resembles paternalism, is enough to give pause. True, the United States has no design on territory, nor does it want more peoples to deal with than at present. But many Central Americans today are more sensitive than ever as to their treasured independence. Affairs in Mexico have not cleared the political horizon there enough for one to see the drift beyond the Rio Grande. Talk of intervention has not been dissipated. And in the meantime agitators, with personal ends to serve, are busy in Central America and at Washington.

Soon after Congress convenes, it is believed, the attitude of President Wilson as to Central America will be known. The President already has spoken relative to Mexico. Revolutions can find no helping hand in the United States, notwithstanding the evident fact that the Mexican so-called constitutionalists are decidedly revolutionary in their purpose. But constitutional government must be maintained, according to the United States chief executive. Disgruntled politicians in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua or even in Costa Rica, find no support in North America. Apart from what may be said to the contrary, it would seem that a beneficial influence of the United States in Nicaragua might help that country to find itself and so, normally and gradually, bring peace and prosperity to a section of the western world that nature has provided for so bountifully.

FIRST PERMANENT COMMISSARY WILL LOCATE IN ANCON

Modern Concrete Structure to Be Erected Especially for the Use of Gold Employees in District

ANCON, C. Z.—The first commissary building of a permanent type to be erected in the Canal Zone will be at Ancon. It will have a modern store front, with a large display window on each side of the vestibule and it will open on a porch about six feet wide and 40 feet long, the roof of which will be supported by concrete pillars. From the porch a flight of steps will lead to the ground level.

The walls of the building will be of concrete and the roof, built of reinforced concrete, will be nearly flat and surrounded by a low parapet. A part of the roof will be elevated in order to admit light and air. The eaves will have an overhang of six feet and directly underneath will be a 4-foot window space, also for ventilation and light, extending entirely around the building. The front wall will extend to the ground, but on the sides and rear, the walls will be supported by 33-foot concrete piers, leaving an open space which will be screened from public view by a hedge of foliage plants. A screen wall, also of concrete, will extend out from the commissary for a distance of about 30 feet on the front to obstruct the view from the street of operations in the rear.

The interior arrangements will consist of a main salesroom, with tile floor, 68 by 70 feet in plan, a storeroom, 40 by 68 feet, and a refrigerator. The salesroom will have wall shelving for dry goods, furnishings, candies, groceries, and hardware. In the center of the salesroom there will be shelving for shoes, and a space for the office and order desk. The refrigerator, about 20 by 20 feet in plan, will contain four compartments; one, a workroom for the butcher and his assistants, and the other rooms for keeping butter, eggs, meat and vegetables. In the rear of the building extending along the railroad track will be an unloading platform, 10 feet wide.

The Ancon commissary will be for the use of the gold employees exclusively, and is being erected on the site of the old French building, formerly used by the district quartermaster as a storeroom, which has been torn down as far back as the sawmill to make the necessary room. The building will front the road leading into the Tivoli section.

ARGENTINA IS SEEN BY FRENCH AUTHOR

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The result of Paul Walle's most recent work for the French government in investigating conditions in Argentina is now presented in "L'Argentine Telle Qu'elle Est" (Argentina as it is). Mr. Walle has made several previous visits to South America in the interest of the French ministry of commerce. The latest book covers an interesting handbook and covers the field in a complete manner. Former works by the same writer are "From Uruguay to the Sao Francisco River," "From the Sao Francisco River to the Amazon," and "Rubber of Brazil." The books are published in French.

LAW PASSED FOR ARGENTINE BANK
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—A law has been promulgated by the government of the province of San Juan, authorizing the Banco Provincial to increase its capital to \$11,000,000, the bank becoming an institution of mixed credits between the state and the shareholders, and the province guaranteeing a 5 per cent interest.

HONDURANS WILL PROTEST AGAINST NICARAGUA PACT

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—Political influence is being brought to bear to defeat the negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States for a treaty giving the latter country the exclusive right to construct a canal across Nicaraguan territory. Former President Bonilla, of Honduras, has gone to Washington to fight the treaty. The prime mover in the scheme for a Central American federation is President Cabrera, of Guatemala, but there is an understanding between politicians in the four opposing countries to defeat the treaty if possible.

The outlook is that a number of Central American politicians will assemble in the United States capital within the next few weeks. The treaty with Nicaragua is due in the Senate the latter part of January or the early part of February. The objection of Honduras to the treaty is that it would encroach on this country's rights because, it claims, part of the land and water territory needed for the canal is Honduran property.

PERUVIANS OBJECT TO PETROLEUM TAX

LIMA, Peru.—Considerable opposition has arisen against the proposed export tax on petroleum. The supposition prevails that the government desires to reimburse itself for losses sustained in the reduction of rubber exports from which a good revenue was obtained. Those objecting to a tax on oil claim that it would tend to retard the industry which now is showing promise.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—A recent census of Montevideo shows a population of 367,305, as compared with 347,172 a year ago.

PANAMA.—The recent visit of Lord Murray, who represents the Lord Cowdry oil interests, attracted considerable attention in this city and the zone.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A consignment of 15 aeroplanes for the Brazilian army has reached here in charge of the aviator Gino Pelice.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela.—Extensive port improvements are under way, with the La Guayra harbor corporation building a 1000 foot breakwater, and additional wharf space, with special reference to a large importation of coal.

BAHIA, Brazil.—The Brazilian government has granted an annual subsidy of \$400,000 to a new steamship line on condition that it shall make two calls a month, both ways, at Bahia and Pernambuco.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Wool shipments from the River Plate ports from Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1913, were 485,206 bales. The United States took 33,000 bales.

LA PAZ, Lower California.—The exclusive concession for pearl-fishing has been cancelled, but the results of free fishing are not satisfactory.

COLON, Panama.—There is information to the effect that 15 large steamship companies are preparing to send vessels through the canal shortly after it opens.

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SALVADOR ASKS GREATER TRADE WITH NEIGHBORS

Central American State That Has Only One Seacoast Sees Benefit in Cementing Relationship Between Sister Republics

POLITICS PUT ASIDE

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The republic of Salvador is peculiarly situated in that it is the only Central American country which has no Atlantic seaboard. In one way, this is a disadvantage to the smallest of the five Central American republics. But on the other hand it gives the government less international concern than if it had both coasts to cover.

A concerted movement was begun recently in Salvador to extend its trade with the neighboring countries. Although the value of selling abroad is not underestimated here, yet it is believed that much more could be done in the line of commerce with those whose interests are closely allied with Salvador. Plantation owners, as well as exporters, have joined hands in this effort to pour the products of the country into Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala in particular. Costa Rica is in a somewhat similar position to Salvador, in that it has a well defined government, based on a long period of peaceful endeavor.

The new railroad work planned for this country would tend to improve trade relations with the neighbors. The line between this city and Santa Ana, on the Guatemalan border, has been effective in increasing business. The San Miguel to Usulután railway, recently opened, is expected to provide a new channel for commerce. Congress now is considering the report on a survey of another road to run from the capital to the port of La Libertad.

The subvention granted the National Society of Agriculture by the government is beginning to help in the proper development of lands. The government commission under the direction of B. McIntire and E. Bermudez is investigating the Lempa river territory in order to determine the necessity for further irrigation. The cascades of the Lempa river are said to be able to generate great power, and an English engineering firm has reported recently that the utilization of the cascades for the production of electric light and power, would be of high advantage to the country. Rice

export to Nicaragua has been so heavy the last year that this fact alone encourages the promoters of closer trade relations. Shipments are made easily by water, since the bay of Fonseca lies immediately between Salvador and Nicaragua.

In some way the political issues have been seeking a chance to become part of the trade questions of the country, but the intelligent people do not think it wise to mix politics and commerce. The repeated rumor that a Central American federation is planned as the best solution of the Central American problem, is little credited here as an event soon to be accomplished. The differences in character of the various governments in this part of America are still too great to permit of anything closer than friendly relations. And should Nicaragua finally enter into a treaty with the United States, which would make the Nicaraguan government somewhat accountable to Washington in domestic matters, this would hardly lead to the Central American union spoken of so often.

BOATS ON AMAZON ADOPT MEXICO OIL FOR FUTURE FUEL

PARA, Brazil.—Arrangements are under way for burning fuel oil on the steamers of the company controlling passengers and freight traffic on the Amazon. The oil is to come from Mexico. The Port of Para Steamship Company's vessels traverse the main river and its 60 navigable branches. Most of the vessels are Pittsburgh built stern-wheelers. A number of the pilots are from the United States.

An idea of the great distances of the Amazon and its tributaries can be gathered from the fact that the boats of the company cover annually close to 400,000 miles. It is 3300 miles from this port to Cruzeiro do Sol, 2400 miles to Empreza on the Acre river, and 2400 miles to Senna Madureira on the Yaco. The Amazon river at its mouth is 80 miles across. The island of Marajo lies in the center. Ocean steamers anchor in 180 feet of water at Manaus, which city lies 1100 miles up the Amazon from the coast. The river averages 3½ miles in width all the way to Manaus.

LAKE TITICACA AN AID TO TRAVEL
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Lake Titicaca, which is the highest fresh water lake in the world, greatly facilitates travel between Peru and the Bolivian boundary. Its importance is increasing with the extension of the railroads.

HAT EXPORTS OF ECUADOR LARGE
QUITO, Ecuador.—"Panama" hats to the value of \$237,000 were exported from Ecuador last year. Porto Rico and the Philippines imported some of them.

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Wharf and view of breakwater at Manzanilla, Mexico

VERACRUZ TAKES IN BULK OF DUTY

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—The custom receipts for October have just been made public. The total duties at all the ports of the republic amounted to \$5,133,831.65. Of this amount Veracruz received more than one half or \$2,744,458.55.

Tampico came second on the list with \$1,017,007.05, while Mexico City was third with \$372,919.21. Next in order came Progreso with the customs receipts amounting to the sum of \$260,817.40, while Juarez was only fourth on the list with \$162,387.24. No customs duties were received by the federal government from the ports of Nogales, Agua Prieta, La Morita, Matamoros, Camargo, Guerrero, Las Vacas, Mier and Topoltepec, which were closed to traffic by the department of hacienda.

HAITI AGREES TO ARBITRATE CLAIMS

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti.—The Haitian government has consented to a settlement of the claims of France by arbitration. A convention to this effect has been signed by the French minister to Haiti and the administration. The claims have been pending for a number of years. In addition to this settlement, the Haitian government also agrees to submit to arbitration the claims of the Ottoman subjects of Syrian origin, who in Haiti are the traditional proteges of France.

RINCON TO BE RAILWAY TERMINAL

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—The terminal of the Truxillo to Juticapa railroad will be at Rincon, where large steamers can find a natural shelter and connect with inland transportation lines.

Legislature Measures Nearly Double

(Continued from page one)

records for previous filing have been broken.

When last year's session opened Jan. 1 there were 146 bills in the clerk's office. Up to today about 300 have been filed and the session does not start until tomorrow.

When the comparison is made by dates it is found that 206 bills had been filed up to Jan. 1 of this year, which represents an increase of about 37 per cent over the bills of last year.

Among the latest bills to be filed are 30 from the mayor of Boston. Among them are the following:

That when the Boston city council takes up the revision of the city it plan for 36 wards in place of the present 26.

To abolish poll taxes and reduce the minimum amount on which the income tax is now assessed.

That the commonwealth shall pay the county of Suffolk one third of the amount paid by said county for janitor service, lighting, heating and repairs for the county court house.

That the treasurer of the commonwealth shall reimburse Boston for each pupil enrolled in the normal school a sum equal to the average expense of the commonwealth incurred for the tuition of a pupil in state normal schools.

To provide for alteration and improvement of Copley square.

To extend the authority of the city to expend money to send its representative to conventions on municipal affairs or to other cities for information.

That labor be paid not less than is paid on private contracts.

That all license fees for the sale of liquors in Boston be paid to the city.

To increase the fees for liquor licenses in Boston never heretofore granted by the licensing board; that the 14 licenses which are withheld by the board may be issued at the prevailing market price when a liquor saloon is sold and transferred.

To provide that all license fees for licenses other than for the sale of liquor, issued by the licensing board, be paid into the city treasury and that the salary of the secretary of said board be increased to \$3500.

To authorize the city of Boston to appropriate money for the maintenance of the Museum of Fine Arts.

That all bills and resolves be required to be filed before the legislative session opens.

For a commission to study and investigate the practical workings of the single tax and report on the advisability of such taxation in this commonwealth.

To provide for taxing all lands of the commonwealth situated in the city of Boston leased for business purposes; that to enable the city to tax the Commonwealth flats.

For reappointment of the annual assessments for the Metropolitan water system. To provide for the payment of interest upon overdue water bills.

That unpaid water rates shall be a lien upon real estate. To amend the act of 1911 relative to giving of bonds in lieu of bonds in such cases.

To amend the building law of the city, so that the height of buildings shall be equal to 2 1/2 times the width of the street on which they are located plus 2 1/2 times the width that they are set back from the street line.

That fines received on account of the operation of automobiles in Boston shall be turned in to the city for the repair of its roads.

That fees received on account of automobiles registered shall be apportioned between the Boston park and metropolitan park systems.

To place all assistant assessors of Boston under the civil service.

That there be no assignment of wages and attachments of salary and wages of employees of the commonwealth, a county, city or town unless for absolute necessities.

To authorize the city to file petitions to have damages assessed by a jury for the taking of or injury to real estate. The law now limits this to the party injured.

Representative Maurice Caro of Chelsea has filed resolutions of protest against the segregation of negro employees in Washington; also resolutions protesting against the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill to enforce the reading and writing test on all immigrants; also to appropriate \$35,000 for hand carts on metropolitan reservations; to increase the salaries of the secretary, treasurer and auditor to \$7000; that a magistrate on civil process may on motion within 24 hours extend the time or rescind the order for the arrest of a judgment debtor.

Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea filed a bill providing for an additional medical examiner and additional associate medical examiner of Suffolk county, each for seven years, and to act for East Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

Representative Michael Cotter has filed bills to provide that whoever discharges or threatens to discharge an employee or to reduce his wage in order to prevent his serving on a jury, shall be punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$5000.

He also offers a bill to require that no street or elevated railway shall carry a number of passengers in any one car exceeding by 50 per cent the seating capacity of such car, under penalty of \$100 fine to the railway company and \$10 fine to the conductor who violates this act. Every passenger obliged to stand shall, under this bill, receive a rebate check for one-half the fare he has paid while standing and two rebate checks shall be good for any distance for which one fare is paid.

MR. LOMASNEY PARTY CHOICE FOR SPEAKER

Democratic Representatives, in Caucus Today, Are Expected to Name Ward 8 Leader to Oppose Grafton Cushing

PROGRESSIVES KEY

Caucus of the Democratic representatives-elect to choose a nominee for speaker of the House of Representatives, scheduled for 3 p.m. today at the State House, begins the preliminaries to the opening tomorrow of the session of the Legislature of 1914.

Today's meeting is expected to result in the choice of Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston as the Democratic nominee. There are no other candidates actively seeking the position, although it is believed by many that Representative Peter F. Tague of Charlestown would be the second choice of the caucus.

The second gathering of legislators is set for 7 o'clock tonight when the Republican senators-elect are due to come together at the State House to agree on their nominee for president of the Senate. The Republicans are understood to be settled on Senator Calvin Coolidge as their candidate and the nomination of any other would come as a surprise. This nomination is perhaps the most significant one of all for it carries with it probable election, the Republicans having a majority in the upper branch.

The House Republicans will get together tomorrow forenoon before the session convenes and will undoubtedly nominate Speaker Grafton Cushing. About the same hour the Democratic senators will meet to nominate a candidate for president. In this connection the names of Senators Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro, John H. Mack of North Adams and Francis J. Horgan of Boston are being considered.

The 17 Progressives-elect have already agreed on Representative George P. Webster of Roxford as their speaker candidate. Leading members of other parties say that if there is a deadlock on the choice of a speaker—no party having a majority in the House—the Progressives will eventually cast their ballots for the leading candidate at the time. The Progressives affirm that they will hold together for their candidate for several ballots at least and then may swing as a unit to some other candidate.

An effort is expected to be made tomorrow to vote in favor of the appointment or election of a committee which shall appoint the committees of the House. The Progressives are backing this movement and the motion may be made by one of them. If so, it is understood that the Democrats generally will support the project and a coalition of all the members of both these parties would be sufficient to carry the motion.

In the past the committees have been appointed by the speaker, and it has been the custom to give the chairmanships and leading positions on the most sought for committees to the members of the party with which the speaker was affiliated.

Joseph Walker, chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressives, and Representative Webster have each publicly declared that the Progressive members will work to carry out the legislative program prepared by the committee and implied in the state platform of the new party.

SALEM PLANNERS CONFER ON BRIDGE STREET WIDENING

SALEM, Mass.—Directors of the city council held a conference yesterday afternoon with the city plans commission and the committee on municipal affairs of the Salem Board of Trade, in relation to the proposed widening of Bridge street this year. A plan for the widening, as prepared by City Engineer Geo. F. Ashton, was shown.

It calls for a street 70 feet wide with eight-foot sidewalks on each side; double tracks of the street cars to occupy the center of the street, making a thoroughfare a width of six vehicles, as was expressed. Ornamental poles, extending down the center of the street between the car lines, protected by curbing, would support the trolley wires and are lights. Post hydrants for fires would also be located in these central areas.

ARLINGTON LODGE INSTALLS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Installation of officers of the Ida F. Butler Rebekah lodge, No. 182, I. O. O. E., took place last evening in Odd Fellows' hall. District Deputy Grand Master Mrs. Fannie G. Ellis and suite of West Somerville officiated.

RECTOR TO CHANGE PLACE

NEWTON, Mass.—The Rev. Lewis Parsons, rector of St. James' Episcopal church at Amesbury, who has accepted a call to St. Paul's church, Newton Highlands, will preach his first sermon here Feb. 9.

MASSACHUSETTS TO MAKE START FOR CIVIC HALL

Bay State Men and Women Meet Today to Map Campaign to Collect \$200,000 for Quota Towards National Memorial

MONEY IS SUBSCRIBED

Definite plans for procedure in the campaign to collect \$200,000, which is Massachusetts' share of the \$2,500,000 to be raised for the building of a national civic hall and peace memorial in Washington are to be made at the first meeting of the campaign held in room 431 of the State House this afternoon under the auspices of the George Washington Association, which has been formed to direct and carry on the work.

Attempt will be made to have all funds on hand before Feb. 22. Massachusetts has taken the lead in the undertaking, because of its superior organization. Invitations have been sent out by Governor Foss to governors in other states, inviting them to assist him in the movement by appointing commissions in their own state which shall organize the work there.

Twenty-seven governors already have accepted including Elias H. Ammons, Colorado; Charles R. Miller, Delaware; John H. Haines, Idaho; Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana; George H. Hodges, Kansas; William J. Haines, Maine; Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan; Adolph O. Eberhart, Minnesota; S. V. Stewart, Montana; William C. McDonald, New Mexico; Locke Craig, North Carolina; L. B. Hanna, North Dakota; James M. Cox, Ohio; John K. Tener, Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Pothier, Rhode Island; Oscar B. Colquitt, Texas; Ernest Lister, Washington; Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginia; Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; George W. P. Hunt, Arizona; Phillips L. Goldsborough, Maryland; John M. Slaton, Georgia; Earl Brewer, Mississippi; Lee Cruce, Oklahoma; Ben W. Hooper, Tennessee; Hiram W. Johnson, California; and Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada.

The total fund has been divided according to the size and population of each state.

Representatives of about 200 towns and cities of this state are expected to be present at the meeting today. Contributions from many of these have already been made or subscribed.

In addition to short speeches by mayors of the cities, Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald have been invited to speak. Addresses are to be given by Herbert Parker and W. Cameron Forbes, former Congressmen Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Council of the George Washington Association, presides.

The committee will ask a preliminary report by Jan. 15.

HOWARD ELLIOTT MEETS ATTORNEY FOR GOVERNMENT

where he was to take up certain phases of the case. As to when he would see the attorney-general again, Mr. Elliott said he did not know. He would be in Washington several days, however, and the impression he left with the newspaper men was that he would see not only the attorney-general, but other officials of the department of justice, a number of times between now and his departure for Boston.

There was nothing specific that could be said today, Mr. Elliott remarked to the correspondents. He evaded all direct questions and said that the case was not yet in such condition as to justify definite statements of any kind.

The fact that Mr. Elliott is to remain in Washington several days leads to the belief that he has submitted propositions to the government, which are to form the basis of a satisfactory settlement of the pending controversy, and that his prolonged stay will be for the purpose of working out some of the details.

The conference with Mr. Adkins, for instance, following the two-hour conference with the attorney-general, is understood to be for the purpose of arranging details.

If the proposition submitted by Mr. Elliott to the government were not satisfactory, it is pointed out, that fact would have been brought out at the conference this forenoon, and there would be no necessity for his remaining here "several days."

"I feel sure that a satisfactory agreement between the department of justice and the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. will be reached. Otherwise the department would pursue some other course."

Attorney General McReynolds made this statement today following a two hours conference with President Howard Elliott. He expects to see the railroad official again tomorrow or next day.

FELLOWSHIP MEETING PLANNED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Women's Missionary Societies here hold a fellowship meeting this afternoon in the vestry of the First Universalist church.

RESCUE SHIP ON WAY TO BOSTON; FIVE MORE SAVED

Additional Survivors of Oklahoma Arrive at New York—Bavaria Due at Midnight

The Hamburg-American line freighter Bavaria, which is bringing eight of the 13 surviving members of the crew of the American tank steamer Oklahoma, lost off Sandy Hook, is expected to reach Boston at midnight. The vessel will dock at Commonwealth pier, South Boston tomorrow morning however.

Capt. Loring H. Cates, who was aboard the Oklahoma, is not mentioned in any of the despatches. He was not in active service. He lived in Mattapan.

Wireless reported the Bavaria off Nantucket at 11:40 this morning.

Five more survivors were brought to New York by the Booth liner Gregory, today, making a total of 13 saved from the foundered vessel and reducing the estimated loss to 28.

The five men were Fred Booth, storekeeper; John Kossich, mess boy; George Johnson, wiper; Jacob Swansens, oiler, and Wilji Haast, seaman. They were picked up from a boat Sunday south of Sandy Hook. In the boat from which the survivors came were 11 men when she left the ship's side. They did not know how many escaped in the other boat.

The Bavaria will load a general cargo at South Boston from where she is scheduled to sail Thursday in command of Captain Graaf. She is coming in ballast.

M. A. Connolly, manager of the marine department of the Gulf Refining Company, owners of the Oklahoma, arrived in Boston shortly before noon today to take charge of the eight survivors.

Mr. Connolly said that Captain Cates, who had been in the service of the Gulf Refining Company the longest of any of their captains, was in the New York office Saturday morning, the day the liner sailed. He was given passage on the Oklahoma to Port Arthur, Tex., and was assigned to a room in the after part of the vessel. It was this part which sank.

SMALL BOAT PICKED UP

NEW YORK—A message from Captain Wild of the revenue cutter Sencoe today said he had picked up one of the Oklahoma's boats with three bodies in it.

EARNST E. SMITH TENDERS EVIDENCE FOR GRAND JURY

To aid in the grand jury investigation of the charges of irregularities made against those connected with the handling of the nomination papers of Thomas J. Kenny, James M. Curley, Earnst E. Smith and John A. Kelley, Councilman Smith said that District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier could have the list of witnesses and all the evidence gathered that more than a hundred names which appeared on his papers in the original were illegally placed on others. It is given out by the district attorney's office that while no summonses have been sent out on the mayoralty cases, such action probably will be started soon. The grand jury is busy today with the jail cases, and it is probable that the mayoralty cases will not be reached until next week.

Fred J. Kneeland, one of the candidates for council, was elected foreman of the grand jury, and will preside at the hearing of the irregularity charges.

REALTY COURSE AT Y. M. C. A. BEGINS

The real estate course at the Boston Y. M. C. A. school of commerce and finance opened last night with an enrollment of representatives of the real estate concerns of Greater Boston.

The opening address was made by Frank Palmer Spears, director of education, who traced the history of the development of Boston. Mr. Spears was followed by S. Leland Montague, who has charge of the course, who outlined the work. Harry C. Bentley, dean of the school of commerce and finance, spoke on the relationship existing between the course in real estate and the other departments.

SALEM'S SCHOOL BOARD ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—The school committee last evening reelected Horatio P. Peirson president. A communication from Principal Boschart of the high school asked the board to contribute \$100 annually toward a high school orchestra. Superintendent Andrew approved. The matter was tabled until after the annual budget is made up.

E. A. UPTON LEADS SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

DANVERS, Mass.—An orchestra of six pieces has been formed at the Essex County Independent Agricultural school under the leadership of E. A. Upton of Salem. The other members are Miss Frances Hutchinson of Lynn, pianist; John Ahola, Gloucester, drums; Percy Rockcliffe, Danvers, cornet; George Kingston, Salem and Elwood Merrill, Danvers, violins.

MR. SMITH SEES OBJECTIONS IN STICKER METHOD

Councilman Estimates Such a Campaign on Account of New Law on Poll Prohibitions Would Cost at Least \$2500

DECISION IS NEAR

Councilman Earnest E. Smith after conferring with advisers has estimated the lowest possible cost of conducting a sticker campaign at \$2500, and will now decide in conference with his aides what he will do. Such a campaign would consist, it is said, of sending circulars to the electorate of the city explaining the situation and enclosing a sticker, one big rally and manning the polls with men on election day to hand out stickers.

The expense of the last item, it is held, is greatly increased by the new law which prohibits the handing out of literature or stickers within 150 feet of the polls. This necessitates two men where formerly one would do. The estimate was made considering that there would be no cost for the work in wards 10 and 11, which have volunteered to man every precinct without cost to Mr. Smith.

Whether Mr. Smith will make such a campaign will be decided definitely tonight at a dinner given to 25 of his supporters in his campaign for signatures. The dinner will be held at the Quincy house. Mr. Smith's decision will rest on the willingness to continue the work by those who have so far helped him, and their opinion as to his chances of winning. The councilman says he is certain he could be elected if his name were on the ballot, but that it is a different task to conduct a successful sticker campaign.

Five rallies and three receptions will be held tonight in the Thomas J. Kenny campaign for mayor, with speakers as follows:

Hugh O'Brien school, Roxbury—Councilors James E. Watson and Walter L. Collins, Francis J. W. Ford, Representative Edward F. McLaughlin, Executive Councilor Edward D. Collins, former Senator Thomas J. Collins.

Hotel Langham—Executive Councilor Guy A. Ham, Walter R. Meins, G. Philip Warder, Charles H. Tisdale, Frank L. Brier, Sherwin L. Cook.

Roddy Hall, Brighton—James A. Watson, Thomas F. Curley, M. J. Reidy, James E. O'Connell, Representative William H. Sullivan.

John A. Andrew school, South Boston—W. L. Collins, Representative McLaughlin, E. D. Collins, Representative John J. Lydon, T. J. Collins, F. Ford.

Vernon Hall, Roxbury—Senator James P. Timilty, Representative F. E. Murray, Representative George E. Curran, Roger F. Scannell, Jr.

Reception at Aberdeen Club, Commonwealth and Chestnut Hill avenues. Brighton—Reception, Ward 25 Republican Club, 107 Brighton avenue, Allston. Reception Men's Club, Berkeley street and Columbus avenue.

Congressman James M. Curley will hold rallies at the following places: Ward 12—Deacon halls, 1651 Washington street.

Ward 18—Shawmut Club, Roxbury street.

Ward 10—Monahan hall, 189 Heath street.

Ward 22—Bowditch school, Green and Cheshire streets, Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Kenny in East Boston and Charlestown last night mentioned improvements in East Boston and Charlestown which had taken place during the last four years, passed through his hands and granted by him as chairman of the finance commission of city council.

At a meeting in the home of former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell in Dorchester the two political clubs of the districts united and formed the Ward 20 Kenny Club and elected James E. O'Connell chairman.

Congressman James M. Curley addressed four rallies last night, and received the endorsement of ward 19 through Representative James McInerney.

Mayor Fitzgerald says that many reports have come to him that his friends intend to write in his name on the ballot and he advises them not to do so, as an election in this manner he considers impossible and their votes would be wasted. Even if elected this way, his plans for the future, he says, would admit of his acceptance in any way.

LYNN SEEKS TO RELIEVE TRAFFIC

LYNN, Mass.—Seeking relief for traffic in the square formed by the junction of Central avenue and Washington and Andrew streets, the Chamber of Commerce is to recommend to the municipal council the removal of the wooden flat-iron building known as the Johnson estate.

Purchase of this property, 55-65 Central avenue, by the city for this purpose would provide about 1000 square feet of additional traffic way. This move is part of a plan presented last spring for general improvement of this district.

The workmen's compensation law and the employers' liability act will be discussed at the Charlestown Commonwealth Club of the Charlestown evening center at the Charlestown high school next Wednesday evening.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

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20% Discount Off the Prices of Furs

This means that you may deduct an extra 20% from the present prices as plainly marked on the price tickets of any fur coat, fur-lined coat, muff or neckpiece in our entire stock, although many prices have already been marked down.

For example, if the present price is \$50.00, you figure the 20% off (\$10.00), making the net cost to you \$40.00

This most extraordinary and bona fide offer is made in order to reduce our extra large fur stock.

Everything guaranteed to give complete satisfaction; our furs are positively high-grade goods in regular sizes (not job lots purchased for a special sale).

A comparison of the qualities will substantiate this statement.

This Special Inducement to end next Saturday, at 5.30 P. M.

NEW POLITICAL ERA DEFINED BY MEN'S IMPERSONAL RELATIONS

Prof. Graham Wallas in Discussing "Man Behind the Vote" Says Problem Is to Fit Machinery of Civilization to True Needs of Mankind

President Wilson's idea that ours is the era of the new freedom, where men live no longer in personal relations to one another but in relation to great impersonal combinations, was the text taken by Prof. Graham Wallas, the well-known political economist of London University, at Huntington hall Monday night in the first of his Lowell lectures on "The Man Behind the Vote." Humanity is today moving in a new stage setting, the result of modern invention and machinery. Professor Wallas will study this setting, this huge impersonal organization, in its relation to the limited, personal man, who after all has to work it and to be conditioned by it.

The nature of mankind is adventurous, loving experience, what is new and wonderful. Men are by all the demands of their nature seekers of new delights of one kind and another. It is their right to be happy, to fulfill this demand of their nature. But civilization grinds them into mechanical toil, unrelieved by novelty and delight. Men of old stepped to the door of their primitive tents and looked up to the eternal marvel of the stars. Today after work they go out in the sordid, ugly city to see the debasing series of a picture film. And they are not happy. Man is not made to bend constantly over implements of toil; he is made to look up and wonder. The absence of joy in our present civilization proves that it is not fitted to the nature of mankind. It does not make men happy and kind. Can we so adjust this huge mechanism as to make it conducive to happiness and kindness? It is clear that happiness and kindness are essential to the very continuance of the machine itself. If unhappiness under cruelty prevail it will shatter the machine. The way, however, does not lie back to disorganization and primitive conditions, but onward to greater perfections of civilization, so that it may take account of the needs of every individual, and make him free to express his real nature.

Our fathers and grandfathers lived in individual lives, related to other individual men; but all men now live related to organizations. Men whose forebears lived in villages now live conditioned by great industrial systems, the cities and towns which are held together by the mechanism of traffic and trade. We are supported by these great impersonal organizations. We buy wheat, but we do not know the man who raises it for us or who sells it to us. Working men and women do not know who employs or pays or discharges them. They may lose their place because some financier of whom they have never heard has made a blunder.

They are spurred to fresh activity by some fresh invention of which they have never heard. The vast majority of voters vote for men whom they would not recognize on the street and for parties of whose real history and workings they are entirely ignorant. Even in small villages these great business systems are at work, and if a widow decides she will take in washing for a living she is inundated with circulars. In nearly every village of the world the employment recruiting agents from outside organizations are at work. The secret of our modern existence is to be found in this great change from the personal to the impersonal.

This change is due to the series of mechanical inventions that have arisen during the past hundred years. Ever since the spinning wheel in the home became a vast machine in the factory the change has gone on. The very voice of men in conferences is carried over a telephone wire. Mechanism everywhere takes the place of personal relations and

contacts. What joy there was at the first linking of East and West by the railroad! When in 1851 England felt herself to have become through steamships and railroads the center of the world's trade it was beheld with rejoicing; but now thoughtful men are puzzled and anxious as they consider what this change really has implied. We believed that when the world was linked together in bonds of commercial interest men would be at one. We thought the nations would certainly keep the pace with their best customers. Yet never in the history of the world has there been such enormous armament for war as now. The nations most dependent on one another are those who are arming against one another with the most activity.

COUNCILMEN ARE NOW CONSIDERING \$29,000 IN ORDERS

Recommendations for Improvements Sent in by Mayor in Executive Committee's Hands

Orders presented by Mayor Fitzgerald to the city council at yesterday's meeting were all referred to the executive committee and included an order for \$8000 for completion of the new police station in South Boston, another for \$10,000 for a new laundry building at Deer island to replace the one recently burned, an order to transfer \$10,000 from the reserve fund to be used for reconstruction and repair of the dormitory of the parental school, which was burned Dec. 2, and an order for the transfer from the reserve fund of \$1200 to be expended for repairs on the Charles street jail. An order was presented by Councilman Walter Collins and passed, calling on the park commissioners to name the playground on Mt. Ida the Roman playground.

Orders were passed requesting that Washington park, the old parade grounds on Boston common and Parker Hill reservoir be flooded for skating purposes.

CLUB TO HAVE GUEST NIGHT

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lexington Outlook Club will observe their annual guest night in town hall this evening. A musical program will be furnished by the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller.

NEWTON HEARS RECITAL

NEWTON, Mass.—John Hermann Loud, organist at the First Baptist church, Newton Center, gave a recital last evening in the church, assisted by Norman Arnold, tenor.

MAIDEN ASSEMBLY ELECTS

The Maiden Deliberative Assembly has elected: President, Arthur J. Plummer; vice-president, Alvin E. Bliss; secretary and treasurer, Lloyd Makepeace; auditor, Francis A. Shove.

DIARIES FOR 1914

AND ACCOUNT BOOKS

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PIPE FREEZING IS PREVENTED

One of the most annoying and troublesome things to be met each winter in farm and country life is the question of frozen water pipes, writes a contributor to the Country Gentleman. This is especially so in districts where there is no gas line, and where plumbing is unprotected and open.

Each winter for several years I was given all kinds of trouble and extra work in this way as soon as the thermometer reached the freezing point or lower. After much experimenting I finally hit upon the easiest, most inexpensive and surest way to keep the frost off the pipes. I have recommended it to many persons, who have tried it and found it saves many repair bills.

Melt an equal quantity of petrolatum—vaseline—and of paraffin wax together, and after wiping the pipes perfectly dry, apply with an old brush a thick coat of this mixture while it is hot. An old lamp or torch will easily keep it in a liquid state.

You will find that no matter how cold the weather may get the frost cannot penetrate this coat of grease. I have used this on water pipes that ran along the ground unprotected, and not once during the coldest weather did they freeze up or give me the least trouble.

WOMEN MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Baking proves good income earner

A series of letters on how women can make money and stay at home is published by the Ladies Home Journal.

The first is from a woman in a large city, who makes a good income from selling home-made bread and cake:

I began with a capital of \$5. I had cards printed, installed a telephone in my apartment, and then wrote 100 letters to wealthy women of my city. The result was I had 87 customers, three times a week, from Oct. 1 until June 1, and 10 customers who had bread and cake expressed to their summer homes while out of town. My profit each month on all sales was never less than \$150, and more often averaged \$200. I made 30 different kinds of cake, and had as a specialty two kinds of bread. I baked only on three days a week and hired a boy to deliver my goods.—New York City.

Next is a letter from a woman who began as a stranger in a town of moderate size to build up a business of home baking in the grocery stores:

Five months ago I found myself a stranger in a small city, with my living to earn. I placed in a store window a small but well-made cake with a design in candied cherries and citron on top, promising ten per cent of the sale price to the proprietor. It brought notice and a ready sale and orders for three similar cakes. On Saturday I placed a dozen or more articles, rolls, pies and cakes, in the same shop, and the window was empty at night.

For several weeks I baked every morning for my window, delivering the things myself and taking home for my own family anything unsold.

One morning I received word from another grocer that he would like to handle my baked goods. That gave me the idea of interviewing other storekeepers, showing samples of my work. I found the grocers were very willing to sell my goods on commission.

The business grew steadily. I employed a girl to help me and a boy to deliver. I rose at 4 o'clock, sometimes 3, in the morning, and by 10 o'clock the last delivery left the house and I was free to stretch out on my outdoor couch for a nap.

In the course of several weeks, through neighbors and customers of the stores, I began to build up a special-order business. And now I am in the position of either refusing orders, content with my day and profit as it is, or engaging more assistants.

Recently I have taken orders for dinners, luncheons or teas, employing a waitress and preparing everything at home. Fancy catering, which the latest department demands, is more lucrative, but also more confining, than the daily trade at the stores.—Michigan.

Very often an appeal to the imagination will help to sell good things, as with "Grandmother's cooking":

I had loved in my childhood to concoct good things to eat from the recipes in my grandmother's cookbook, and soon was called upon by my friends for cakes and desserts, pies and puddings. I got up a little circular and sent it out, giving prices and names of specialties, and heading it with a picture of Grandmother, in her spectacles and cap, making cake at the kitchen table.

The first day that the circulars were out I received orders for pound cakes made after my great-grandmother's recipe. I made it in a variety of shapes, some round like snowballs and frosted with white, others in the shape of Irish potatoes and rolled in cinnamon. This round cake proved my best seller, and went to this came gold and silver cake and an old-fashioned sponge cake, from a recipe handed down in our family for generations. I made a particular point that nothing should come from my kitchen unless I prepared it myself.

The first year I made only four kinds of cake; two desserts, three kinds of pudding and two kinds of tarts, but I filled 1500 orders and did every bit of the work myself, aided only by a small girl.

The next year I took an assistant and added a new branch of work, the setting of tables in the style of Grandmother's

RECIPES COLLEGE GIRLS USE

Taught housekeeping at Iowa state institution

Girls who are learning at the State College in Ames, Ia., how to prepare well-balanced meals at moderate cost, use these recipes, says the Country Gentleman:

Tomato sauce—One can of tomatoes, 1 slice of onion, 2½ tablespoons of flour, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, ¼ teaspoonful of paprika. Cook the onion and tomatoes 15 minutes. Rub through a strainer, add to flour with seasoning and cook together. This sauce may be served on meat or in a separate bowl as gravy.

Stuffed potatoes—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, ¼ cupful of hot milk, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, ¼ teaspoonful of paprika, 6 baked potatoes. Select medium-sized potatoes and bake until soft, which will be about 35 minutes. Remove them from the oven and cut them in halves. Remove the insides without breaking the skins, mash, add butter, milk, salt and paprika and refill the skins. Place in a hot oven until the potatoes are light brown. The whites of two eggs or one whole egg beaten well may be added to the mixture, but this is not necessary, especially when the potatoes are served as an accompaniment to meat.

Parker House rolls—Two cupfuls of scalded milk, one yeast cake, one half cupful of lukewarm water, two table-

spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one quarter cupful of butter, flour. Make a sponge of the milk, scalded and cooled, the yeast cake, softened in lukewarm water and two cupfuls of flour. Beat thoroughly, cover and set aside until light; then add sugar, salt, melted butter and flour to knead. Knead about 20 minutes, let rise until double in bulk, then shape into balls, cover closely, and when light press the handle of a small wooden spoon across the center of each biscuit without dividing it; brush the edge of one half with butter, fold the two halves and press together lightly; place in buttered tins some distance apart; cover and when light bake from 12 to 18 minutes.

This amount makes enough for eight people, or can be served twice for four people. The class always reheated them the second day. If the rolls are moistened slightly before being reheated in the oven they will taste absolutely fresh. This quantity costs 8 cents, but since it is sufficient for two meals the cost for one meal is only 4 cents.

Apricot ice—Three quarters pound of dried apricots, juice of one lemon, one and one third cupfuls of sugar, water to make four cupfuls. Soak apricots in the water overnight if possible. If not, then two or three hours. Drain the apricots and cut in small pieces. Make a sirup of the water in which the apricots soaked and the sugar. Boil five minutes; add apricots and lemon juice; cool and freeze.

Sponge cake—Yolks of two eggs, one cupful of sugar, three eighths cupful of hot water, one quarter teaspoonful of lemon extract, whites of two eggs, one cupful of flour, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quarter teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs until thick and lemon colored; add half the sugar gradually and continue beating; then add the water, the remaining sugar, lemon extract, whites of eggs, which have been beaten stiff, and flour mixed and sifted with baking powder and salt. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven in a buttered and floured shallow pan. Sponge cake should be broken and not cut for serving.

PLAIN CORN BREAD
Sift fresh white cornmeal, wet with cold water to a fairly soft dough, shape it by tossing it from hand to hand into a hot pan well sprinkled with dry meal. The pan should be hot enough to brown the meal without burning it. Make the pones about an inch thick, four inches long and two and a half broad. Bake quickly, taking care not to scorch, until there is a brown crust top and bottom.

For hoe cakes make the dough a trifle softer, lay it by handfuls upon a hot meal-sprinkled griddle, taking care the handfuls do not touch. Flatten to half an inch, let brown underneath, then turn, press down and brown the upper side. It should be eaten drenched with butter of its own melting—the butter laid in the heart of it after splitting pone or hoe cake.—Tacoma Tribune.

BAKED CHICKEN PIE
Purchase a nice, plump four-pound chicken; singe, draw and clean as usual. Disjoint and cut the breast into four pieces, cut the thigh and leg apart. Put on with boiling water enough to cover and boil two hours. Add 1 quart raw white potatoes, washed, pared and diced. Boil 20 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender. Add 2 tablespoons onion, 1½ tablespoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley; boil five minutes; then add 2 tablespoons flour, mixed with a little cold water; boil three minutes. Pour into baked dish, which has been lined with dough, cover with dough; brush the top with a little cold milk and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

Crust—Sift two cups of flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt into bowl; add 1 tablespoon lard and rub in lightly; add just enough cold water to hold together. Roll out on floured board and line bottom of dish with half, then cover the pie with the other half.

FROZEN PUDDING, HOT MAPLE SYRUP
Three cups milk, one cup chopped mixed fruit, three eggs, one cup sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch, vanilla to taste, ice and salt.

Put the milk in top of double boiler. Mix the cornstarch with a little cold milk; add the well-beaten egg, sugar and a few grains of salt; mix well and add slowly to the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens. Remove from fire and add the fruit, which has been put through the meat chopper. The fruit is a matter of taste or what one has in the house. It can be two tablespoons raisins, one tablespoon citron, one tablespoon cherries, one tablespoon blanched almonds, one tablespoon candied pineapple, a few currants or other preserved fruits. Put into freezer, pack with ice and salt; freeze, but not too stiff; put into mold and pack in ice and salt. Serve plain or with hot syrup.—Philadelphia North American.

WAISTCOAT WAISTS

Report from Paris tell of satin waistcoat waists; that is to say, satin waists of a man's waistcoat, with two points in front below the waist and a belt behind. The sleeves are of contrasting color, says the New York Times.

Quite as attractive as these satin waists are the velvet waistcoats that are worn over white not waists. These waistcoats are made of striped velvet, and are cut exactly on the fashion of a man's waistcoat. One is made of white velvet, with stripes of pale green and pale violet.

This same principle of the paper's absorbing grease can be employed in the matter of cleaning stoves. Broiling or roasting leaves its greasy spatters, and with them an unsightly stain. This may easily enough be washed up with the dishcloth, but an unsightly dishcloth results. Why not get into the habit of substituting paper in place of a cloth? To prevent the extra work of cleaning or scrubbing table tops one will find that several thicknesses of newspaper

DUST-KEPT OUT BY DOUBLE SCREEN

We live in a windy city where frequently to keep your bedroom window open would mean the entrance of a great deal of dirt—besides the blowing about of curtains and other small objects in the room, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. So we devised a frame just fitting the lower sash of the window, very similar to the frame of a screen. This we covered on both the outer and inner sides with coarse brown burlap. It has proved a wonderful convenience, whatever dirt sifts through the first layer of cloth being stopped by the second. Also we can have our window open in the coldest weather without any direct draft.

Its greatest value to me, however, has been in my little baby's room—and it ought to be a boon to all young mothers—for when the child takes its nap in the daytime the shade can be pulled down to the top of this frame, making the room dark, but still allowing plenty of fresh air.

Such a frame, of course, can be taken out easily, the only thing which keeps it in place being the close fit between it and the window frame. It takes but a few moments to make and is invaluable.

JEANS DOILIES

I have had in constant use for seven years some doilies made of white jeans, embroidered in coarse floss, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. These have outworn two sets of linen doilies which have had only occasional use. The white jeans may be hard to get, but I think any good linen store should have it. Besides being more durable, such doilies are much handsomer than any linen ones, every one who has seen mine agrees.

GREASE STAINS

Sometimes it is not possible to wash out grease spots. In such case, try this method: Put blotting paper under the spots, and another piece over them; then iron with a fairly hot iron. Sponge afterward with alcohol or chloroform.—Newark News.

PAPER TAKES PLACE OF CLOTHS

Serves for many purposes in household

Cloths are necessary in a household and do much to lessen work, but the place of many that were once considered necessary can better be taken by paper. Dusting of furniture and woodwork, where scratches show, must necessarily be done with a cloth—a clean soft cloth. Cheesecloth, outing flannel and silk represent three distinct species of dusters. Cheesecloth at from 6 to 8 cents a yard, cut in squares and hemmed, makes most inexpensive dusters and is of such a soft mesh as to be easily cleaned. Wringing the cheesecloth out of water and then out of kerosene, and allowing it to dry, makes a good duster for woodwork.

Pieces of outing flannel bought for 10 cents a yard are especially valuable as dusters that will produce more of a polish. This flannel makes excellent cleaning cloths for silver, as well as rags for the broom which is to be used on a bare polished floor.

Silk is especially good for a highly polished surface like the piano, as its own smooth surface keeps dust from adhering to it and otherwise making the duster gritty and scratchy, says the Country Gentleman.

A moistened newspaper is the best thing on which to empty a carpet sweeper. The dirt which usually flies out can be quickly and cleanly gathered together in it, because the moisture holds it fast. A folded moistened paper held over the top of the dust pan will protect the one who is sweeping.

Everybody dreads the dirty operation of cleaning steam radiators or hot air registers, especially the latter, because so much dirt flies about. If a moistened paper were laid under the radiator, or the register were withdrawn from its framework in the wall and placed on a moistened paper, it would be found to be an easy matter to clean either one. A small brush, like a radiator brush, would be of great assistance. Even the brush may be moistened slightly as an extra preventive to keep the dust from flying.

Windows and mirrors can be most readily cleaned with crushed, moistened paper. Newspaper may be used, but is not so satisfactory as bits of soft tissue paper, because there is more or less grease about the printer's ink. Some of the bags that come from the grocer are so soft that if crushed they make good substitutes for tissue paper.

Many of the drain pipes to kitchen sinks have caused considerable extra work and expense because frying pans and greasy kettles have not been freed from grease before being washed. This surplus grease which so often causes trouble by going down with the dish-water can be easily wiped out with a bit of paper.

This same principle of the paper's absorbing grease can be employed in the matter of cleaning stoves. Broiling or roasting leaves its greasy spatters, and with them an unsightly stain. This may easily enough be washed up with the dishcloth, but an unsightly dishcloth results. Why not get into the habit of substituting paper in place of a cloth? To prevent the extra work of cleaning or scrubbing table tops one will find that several thicknesses of newspaper

SMART FROCK HAS DEEP GIRDLE

Three-piece skirt slightly draped

The very deep girdle that extends well over the hips is found in many of the smartest costumes. It seems peculiarly well suited to girlish figures and this one is both becoming and smart. The frock with which it is worn is cut in the one-piece style that is such a deserved favorite but with sleeves that are sewed to the blouse below the shoulders on a shaped line both new and pretty.

The three-piece skirt is just slightly draped. In the illustration, the material is silk and wool poplin and the girdle and collar are made of velvet, but it is easy to think of a great many different fabrics adapted to this design.

The girls who will spend the season in a warm climate will like linen, soft finished pique, foulard or some other simple soft silk. For a colder climate, the poplin illustrated, serge, the wool crepe that is so pretty and fabrics of such sort are to be preferred.

Quite a different effect can be obtained by making the sleeves and collar of the trimming material as all-over embroidery if linen is used or some little flowered silk if plain silk makes the dress. The girdle is not a part of the frock, but entirely separate; consequently, if it is not liked, any narrower girdle or belt can be substituted.

Sleeves may be worn in any length that the individual may prefer and these can be cut shorter and finished with frills or bands of trimming.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 7½ yds. of material 27, 4½ yds. 36, 4½ yds. 44 in. Wide, with ¾ yd. 27 for the collars; for the girdle ¾ yd. 27 in. wide will be needed.

The pattern of the dress (7808) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years; of the girdle (8062) in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Mason Temple, Chicago.

WORTH KNOWING

Silk should never be ironed on the right side, as it will be shiny wherever the iron has touched it.

When washing coarse clothes use soft soap, as it will go farther than the ordinary yellow and is more efficacious.

Do not leave wooden tubs dry, or they will quickly crack and come apart. Keep a little water always standing in them.

To renew velvet, cover the face of a flatiron with a wet cloth; hold the wrong side of the velvet next to this cloth until thoroughly steamed, then brush the pile with a soft brush.—Racine Journal.

ANGORA WOOL SWEATERS CHIC

Comfortable and full of color

There is much beauty in both the woolen and the silk sweaters, particularly in the angora wool sweaters which have quite taken the place of the old-time knitted sweater. There is not a tone in the rainbow color chart of the dyes that is not reflected from these sweaters, the soft and delicate old rose, Persian blue, silver green and golden brown tints yielding with brick red, Titian blue, tango yellow and Russian green.

The angora wool seems to take the subtle "faded" colorings of the east particularly well, and the manufacturers have shown unusual skill in color combinations, says a New York Tribune writer. Though the striped and changeable effects have been produced in the angora wool sweaters, the results are not so successful as in the silk sweaters.

Despite the beauty of the colorings, the white sweaters are considered very smart; so are the black and white ribbed ones. A touch of color in the collar, cuffs and trimmings is permissible, but it seldom adds to the charm. If color does appear on the sweaters, however, it must be repeated on the muffler and on the cap. These three accessories should match, or, at least, betray connecting links.

The favorite sweater is a medium length garment, reaching to the hips. Longer sweaters are worn, especially those of silk, but the angora garments are, almost without exception, short.

Scarfs or shawls are sometimes worn with woolen sweaters, but not so generally as with the silk sweaters. The woolen garment is essentially for utility and comfort and all needless accessories are frowned down upon. The muffler escapes this general condemnation, because it answers the demand for comfort. The mufflers are made from the angora wool or of the knitted wool to match the sweater. These showing a white and color combination are exceedingly good to look upon. The stream of color thrown across the picture as the muffler slides past with the ends of the sweater is very effective.

If one would complete a sports costume in the correct way a cap of the wool or silk must be included. These caps are such fetching and generally becoming bits of femininity that they are a dictum of fashion in nearly every. Naturally, there is very little trimming, a twisted drape of cord ending in a flat bow at the side, worsted streamers



SEWING WOMAN TO WORK FOR GROUP

Many business women waste money buying new clothes and accessories, simply through lack of time to keep those which they have on hand in good order.

Such women can perhaps not afford a maid to care for their clothes, and they could hardly occupy the full time of a maid, since their garments need chiefly to be kept neat for office work and an occasional evening but.

A writer in the Mothers Magazine has proposed an interesting plan of relief. Let some woman with a gift for making things right be engaged by a group of women who each pay her for two days' work a month. She is to have entire charge of the wardrobes and is to supply whatever is necessary by shopping or sewing.

Possibly after the wardrobes were once all thoroughly put in order no woman would need the sewing woman's help more than one day a month. Neckwear and white gloves can be cleaned by a dab of gasoline in time; and all garments mended promptly last far better than when neglected. Here is not only a good work for the relief of busy women but a means of livelihood to women who dislike the monotony of plain sewing.

KNITTED HATS

Right in line with the soft crowns and the millinery that nestles about the coiffure and frames the face instead of just sitting on the head as was at one time the mode, we now have the knitted hat. Instead of making the best of a tam-o'-shanter, this season's hats are made to simulate all the fashionable millinery in the tailored styles. They are so comfortable and chic in appearance that they are used for any knockabout wear. Many pretty ones are displayed with the misses' and children's school millinery, says the Washington Herald. They are made in silks and chenilles, besides ratines, wools, and cottons, all admitting of a touch of stylish trimming.

SCREEN BORDER IS STENCILED

One can make a narrow colored border on the plain screen curtains by stenciling it. Cut from stencil board or thin cardboard an opening about seven inches long and as wide as one wishes the border to be. Then lay the curtains on a table and mark the place for the border. Slip a piece of blotting paper underneath, lay the stencil on top and brush the color in through the opening, just as with stencil paint. Move and color another portion and continue until the border is complete. If one allows an inch and one half between the sections of color, it will really be much more effective than a continuous border of solid color would be. After the color has dried, press with a hot iron. Dyes would be better for this work than the stencil paints. Roll the dye well and apply while the liquid is still warm, using the stencil brush.—Detroit Free Press.

LUNCHEON SET A WELCOME GIFT

A group of intimate friends sent a pretty gift to one member. It includes the following articles:

1. A tablecloth (luncheon size) made of the blue and white Japanese toweling, which can be bought for \$1 a bolt of 10 yards. It is very narrow, and requires the 10 yards carefully matched for a cloth 2½ yards long, exclusive of the wide, rather coarse, but attractive and appropriate hemstitching.
2. Six doilies of the same material, 12 inches square.
3. Six cheap, but pretty blue and white luncheon plates.
4. Six salad plates, also blue and white.
5. Six bread and butter plates, same color.
6. Six blue and white cups and saucers.
7. A blue and white teapot.
8. A blue and white sugar-bowl.
9. A blue and white cream-jug.

The whole cost only \$5, and when the table was spread and the beneficiary invited to inspect it, it certainly proved a very attractive everyday luncheon-set, says Good Housekeeping. Each person contributed only 50 cents. The family became greatly interested, and already different members have added a chop-plate, two vegetable dishes, dessert plates, some bouillon cups, all in the familiar bamboo design.

WORTH KNOWING

Add a teaspoonful of baking powder to old potatoes when mashing them and beat briskly. This will make them light and creamy, says the New York Tribune.

Egg stains on silver spoons may be quickly removed with a bit of salt on the finger, rubbing well.

Chopping the tougher portions of meat hastens the cooking, and so saves time and fuel.

When one uses gas for cooking the small simmering burner is a valuable one to know how to use. Much of the cooking may be finished on it when the food is first well heated and boiling on a larger burner.

APPLE SALAD

When making apple salad pour over the apples a little lemon juice. This blends with the salad dressing and will improve the taste and keep the apple white.—New York Press.

Ever Tasted REAL Lemon Jelly?

KNOX
SPARKLING GELATINE
Send for this FREE Recipe Book

You have tasted "lemon jelly" many times probably, but not until you have made it with KNOX Gelatine can you know it at its best. This gelatine makes the finest of desserts in infinite variety—delicious and satisfying. Make this one today and be convinced.

Knox Lemon Jelly
1 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine.
1 cup cold water. ½ cup lemon juice.
5 eggs (1 yolk) boiling water. ½ cup sugar.

Stew gelatine in the cold water 5 minutes and dissolve with the boiling water; add the sugar and egg yolks, beat thoroughly and cook; then add the lemon juice and strain through a cheese cloth into molds.

An illustrated book of recipes for Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Salads, Candies, etc., sent FREE for your grocer's name. Fill sample for to stamp and dealer's name.

CHARLES A. KNOX CO.
100 Main Avenue, Johnston, N. H.

BANANA PIE

Bake a pie crust and let it cool. Into this slice three bananas; arrange nicely on the bottom. Make a cream of one cupful milk, one half cupful sugar, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Boil until thick. Let this cool, then pour over the bananas. Beat the whites and eggs stiff, adding one tablespoonful sugar. Put over top of pie and brown.—Los Angeles Express.

LIGHT LININGS

The dark-colored muff linings are prone to soil light-colored gloves. To prevent this, make separate linings of sheer lawn or muslin and slip them into the muff, says the New York Press. These should be a trifle shorter than the lining itself, so as not to show against the dark background, at the opening of the muff. These linings are easily tucked into place, and, when soiled, can be removed and laundered.

WHITE HOUSE all metal KITCHEN FURNITURE

These great cooking cabinets, refrigerators and dishwashers are made of all metal. They are fireproof, safe and durable. They are the only kitchen furniture that will last for ever. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you cool and comfortable in the summer. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you clean and healthy. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you happy and content. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you safe and sound. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you well and strong. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you beautiful and charming. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you loved and admired. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you successful and prosperous. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you happy and content. They are the only kitchen furniture that will keep you safe and sound. 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Gov. Pothier Urges Tax Laws

Rhode Island Executive in His Sixth Annual Message to Legislature Speaks for the Passing of Inheritance Tax Statute

OTHER REVENUE ENDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In his sixth annual message to the General Assembly, submitted today, the opening day of the 1914 session, Gov. Aram J. Pothier recommends the enactment of a collateral inheritance law, a law taxing savings deposits and certificates of deposit in national banks, the same as now prevails in state banks, and a law providing for the budget system for handling the state's financial problems.

The lack of adequate revenue with which to carry on the state's enterprises properly is emphasized by the Governor at some length, and several amendments to the tax laws are recommended which are intended to provide additional revenue. The Governor also calls attention to many appropriations which he believes should be made.

The taxing of savings deposits in national banks is dealt with at some length. The message says, in this regard:

"For many years the banks, savings banks and trust companies existing under the laws of Rhode Island have paid a tax on savings and participation accounts and reserve funds to the state. In recent years the rate has been 40 cents on each \$100 thereof. The savings deposits in national banks in Rhode Island, which are beyond the control of the state, have never paid such a tax. The state of Vermont has proved that not only savings deposits, but certificates of deposit, in national banks can be reached by a state tax, levied at the same rate as other moneyed capital is taxed; and the law which the Legislature of that state enacted in 1909 has, within a few weeks, been upheld and declared constitutional by the supreme court of the United States.

"I recommend, therefore, that, as another means of increasing the state revenue without prejudice to any interests, the board of tax commissioners be directed to prepare and submit to the General Assembly a draft for an act which will provide for the legal assessment of a tax upon savings deposits and certificates of deposit in national banks, and also an amendment to the existing law which will extend the state tax on savings and participation accounts in banks, savings banks and trust companies, to certificates of deposit in these institutions."

Other recommendations made by Governor Pothier are in synopsis as follows: The General Assembly should organize for two years, not for one year as at present, although elected for two-year terms.

The budget system for state finances should be adopted to give more satisfactory results than are at present obtained.

State tax commission should have power of supervision over municipal assessments, subject to court review.

There should be a law placing a moderate tax upon collateral inheritances, which would bring in revenue of about \$100,000.

State highway construction work should be systematized, and the board of public roads should have wider powers in order to use proper amount of judgment in engineering matters.

There should be annual appropriations for beautifying the State House and the surrounding grounds.

There should be created a board of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

Speaking of the development of Providence harbor, Governor Pothier says in his message:

"The state harbor improvement commission has completed the construction of State Pier No. 1, on the west shore line of Providence harbor, to the point where it is available for service. A portion of this pier has been leased to the Fabre line of transatlantic steamers for a period of six years.

"As Rhode Island has now fairly entered upon the business of leasing and maintaining public piers and docks, the General Assembly should pass an act making an appropriation for such maintenance. The General Assembly should also consider the advisability of concentrating and centralizing the control of our harbors in one commission—the scope of whose powers shall include the general development of commercial and shipping facilities by water, the leasing of wharves and dockage privileges, the control of water-front terminals, and a general jurisdiction, subject to federal control, over the navigable waters of the state—in the interest of economy of time, effort and expense, and the promotion of efficiency."

ST. JOHNS LODGE GIVES ASSEMBLY

Upward of 500 persons attended the St. Johns Masonic lodge dinner and assembly in the Masonic temple last evening. It was one of the most elaborate social events of the season.

Grand Master Johnson congratulated the lodge on its prosperity and said that it would be his effort while head of the grand lodge to advance the cause of the fraternity so that it would continue to carry out the high ideals maintained by it for nearly two centuries.

PROVIDENCE COUNCIL STAYS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The common council last night defeated Councilman Frederick W. O'Connell's resolution looking to legislation to reduce the membership of that body from 40 to 20.

SCHOOL BOARD PROVIDES \$250 TO START PUPILS' GARDEN WORK

First Plot Will Be Laid Out at Elihu Greenwood Building—Hearing to Be Given on Raising Compulsory Attendance Limit to Sixteen Years

Gardening is to be fostered by the school committee of Boston in such schools as care to take it up. At its meeting last night the committee appropriated \$250 to establish and maintain a school garden at the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park.

Ignatius McNulty of the Central Labor Union presented a request from the educational committee of that organization that the school committee favor a measure raising the limit for compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16 years. In support of it, he said that at 14 the children are neither educated nor able to work. The committee will be given a hearing on the subject. An order was passed requesting the state teachers' retirement board to carry bills to the Legislature that will obviate all doubt that persons employed in state-aided institutions in Boston and those employed in an administrative capacity by the committee, come under the scope of the pension act.

As a result of an effort to improve the speech of children in the public schools Dr. Thomas F. Harrington reported that there are more than 800 children not now enrolled in classes for such purpose for whom special instruction should be provided. He reported also that 7181 boys of the elementary schools, besides teams representing the various schools, played in the soccer football league last year. The winning teams in each district, junior and senior, were awarded certificates similar to those issued in other athletic contests under the jurisdiction of the school committee. The average daily attendance on the 76 school fields provided by the park and recreation commission was 2900.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS HOLD JOINT CONGRESS IN FEBRUARY

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Invitations have been issued for a district conference of the parent-teachers' associations to be held at the Highland grammar school building Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14. Speakers have been secured and enough of the program has been arranged to assure a conference of exceptional interest.

The present plan is to hold an evening session on Friday and two sessions on Saturday. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of

Worcester, president of the national congress of mothers and parent-teachers' association, is among those expected to be present. In Holyoke at present there are four parent-teachers' associations. It is hoped to increase the number of associations to a considerable extent during the next few months and this conference is held partly with this end in view.

The conference will include the section roughly between Worcester and North Adams, and will take in more than 25 associations.

ORTEGA RETREATS FROM OJINAGA TO AWAIT VILLA

General Withdraws When He Hears Federal Reinforcements Are Trying to Flank Him

MARFA, Tex.—General Ortega's rebel command of 6000 men which has been besieging Ojinaga has fallen back along the Rio Grande, supposedly to await the coming of General Villa and reinforcements from Chihuahua City and Juarez. Hostilities at Ojinaga have been suspended.

General Ortega's retreat followed information he received late Monday that federal reinforcements were on their way and were planning to attack him from the rear before General Villa arrived. Early in the day he had lost advantage points in a federal sortie. The defenders sallied forth and repulsed the besiegers for the first time since the fighting at Ojinaga began.

It was also reported to General Ortega Monday night that a part of the reinforcements sent by General Villa had already been intercepted, and that much rebel ammunition had been seized. The possibility of running short of munitions is said to have been another reason for General Ortega's withdrawal.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There is no doubt that at this period of the year in particular a little forethought and consideration on the part of the players will prove of great help to the greenkeeper in saving unnecessary wear and tear to the greens. This applies particularly to courses on heavy land. Any one who takes the trouble to accompany the greenkeeper on his round on a Monday morning during the winter months, more especially following a busy week-end, cannot fail to notice the mutilated condition of the tees and greens. Now, although it is not possible to avoid some damage to the turf when the conditions are soft, we think that something might be done by the members to lessen the evil.

In the first place a word respecting the footwear of the average player may not be out of place. Any one who takes the trouble to examine the boots and shoes worn by the members of an inland club during the winter season will be surprised at the variety of these necessary accessories to the game. Golf differs from the majority of recreations in that there is no regulation costume for the players, and so we find that followers of other sports make use of the special clothing, etc., they have formerly used in other pursuits. Thus we find the cricketer brings his spiked boots to the links, and football, hockey and tennis players often do the same. The ordinary person, who may not have followed any other recreation, often adapts a pair of old boots, simply sending them to the local cobbler, getting them soled and studded, or he may perform this last operation himself.

Now this studding process is of great importance from the greenkeeper's point of view. When the golfer buys a pair of boots or brogues from a firm specializing in such footwear, he is sure to get them fitted in a proper manner. Such tacketa usually have small, round heads

ANOTHER TAMPICO ATTACK FORECAST

WASHINGTON—Another rebel attack on Tampico is forecast in a message from Rear Admiral Fletcher. The cablegram was dated Saturday and received late Monday. The German cruiser Bremen has gone to Tampico from Veracruz. From the west coast Captain Bradshaw of the gunboat Yorktown reported that the situation there had been improved by the arrival of his warship.

MAYOR NAMES FRED S. GORE
Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the civil service commission yesterday reappointment of Fred S. Gore to be commissioner of the penal institutions department; W. Prentiss Parker to be sinking funds commissioner, and W. D. C. Curtis, to be a trustee of statistics department.

SIGNAL TOWER FINISHED
The Boston & Albany yesterday announced the completion just east of the Worcester station of a new interlocking signal tower costing \$83,000. There are 60 levers and six operators, working in three shifts.

REVERE POLICE ELECT
At the annual meeting of the Revere Police Relief Association held last night these officers were elected: President, John L. Blythe; vice-president, John H. Graham; secretary, Carrol A. Davis; treasurer, Charles O. Walton.

with a blunt face. About 15 of these should go to each foot, and they should be inserted singly, not in clusters of three as one sometimes sees. Tacketed in this fashion little harm is done to the greens, the imprint being only slight, while the studs do not penetrate to any depth. Cricket boots are objectionable, as the spikes are apt to tear the turf, while the projections on football and hockey boots are usually too clumsy. As for the tennis player, his rubber shoes are perfectly harmless, but then they are utterly unfit for winter wear. The hobnails of the type supplied by the local cobbler are to be discouraged, chiefly on account of their size. There is much to be said in favor of the golosh for winter play. At any rate, from the point of view of those who have the care of the greens at heart.

While on this subject we think a word to the ladies is necessary. Only those who have noted the effect of the pronounced heels, common to feminine footwear, on a sodden putting green, can realize the extent of the damage done. This evil is avoided to a great extent by the makers of golfing boots and shoes for ladies, the heels being made as broad as possible. There is still another way in which a little forethought on the part of the players will assist in reducing damage to the turf, and that is in saving unnecessary traffic on the greens. If the players would take their putters on the edge of the green the services of one caddy would be sufficient to attend to the flag, and often enough this slight attention might be performed by one of the players, especially as in a game of this nature we often find that by the time the putting stage is reached the issue is narrowed down to two or three of the party.

The above is from the World of Golf, by W. J. Mayall, the recognized authority on the up-keep of golf courses.

TWENTY MAYORS BEGIN THE WORK OF NEW TERMS

Inaugural Ceremonies Over, Chief Executives of Score of Massachusetts Cities Take Up Task of Carrying Out Their Policies

ECONOMY KEYNOTE

Inaugural formalities over, a score of mayors in Massachusetts are today seated in their swivel chairs getting down to the actual business of running a city. Some of them are new and just starting to put into effect the plans and hopes they said in their inaugural addresses yesterday that they stood for. Others are beginning their second, third and fourth terms. One mayor—Willard of Chelsea—is starting his eighth, while Mayor Ashley of New Bedford begins his seventeenth term.

Nearly every one of the administrations beginning today is labeled economy. Some mayors are starting in with more extreme policies in this respect than others. John L. Miller of Quincy, for instance, is today preparing to put into immediate effect a plan to save the city every cent he can; to pare expenses in every department. How economical he intends to be is indicated by his refusal to have his inaugural address printed. He said most such speeches go into the waste basket, and it was like throwing money away to have thousands of copies made. Yet Mr. Miller says he intends to have a good city and make improvements.

Reform in the street and water commission, by which the mayor will have greater power over it, is the aim of Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden, who began the work of his second term today. He favors the equipment of the fire department with motor apparatus and charging the gas and electric companies rent for the use of streets.

Concerning the disposal of garbage, the mayor urged the consideration of a municipal piggery as a source of revenue. Mayor Charles H. Taylor of Medford has another year to serve but with new aldermen sworn in yesterday he today renews his efforts for a new city hall. The residents voted a month ago not to spend \$200,000 for a new building but Mayor Taylor says the city must have one nevertheless.

An era of development is before Woburn in the opinion of Mayor William H. Henchey and he is launching policies for a better valuation of real estate. Motor apparatus for the fire department is another of his aims.

Uplifting the moral tone of the community is the end for which Thomas F. Kearns today began his actual duties as mayor of Waltham. That is also the aim of Mayor James Chambers, who begins his third term as mayor of Everett. Increases in state expenses due to the establishments of the numerous commissions are responsible for the high tax rate in Worcester, said George M. Wright in his inaugural.

A better accounting system for Marlboro is the purpose of Mayor Thomas M. Halloran.

Instead of borrowing large amounts of money for city improvements, Mayor Dennis J. Murphy of Lowell favors a slight increase of the tax rate. He does not approve of high salaries in the city service.

Mayor Oliver B. Munroe of Melrose was inaugurated for his second term last night. The aldermen organized with Frederick T. Peabody as president.

Efforts for biennial elections, equal taxation of occupied and vacant land and restriction on the Boston Elevated's permit to carry express and freight are to mark the administration of Mayor Zebdee E. Cliff of Somerville who took up the work of his office today.

Mayor George Newhall of Lynn spoke briefly in connection with the inauguration of George A. Cornet as commissioner of public property and Thomas Campbell, 2d, as water commissioner. Harbor development and sewage disposal are two big problems in Lynn, he declared.

Mayor Edward E. Willard was inaugurated for his eighth term in Chelsea. In his inaugural address he predicted a bright future for Chelsea and declared that although the tax rate is high it was no higher than a majority of the cities of the state. He recommended the further motorizing of the fire department and urged the board to take action on the improvements of streets.

Alderman William J. Williams was chosen chairman of the board. John E. Geraghty, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo, who was elected an alderman in the recent Woburn city election, yesterday took the oath of office and then resigned his seat.

It was found after Mr. Geraghty's election that he had not lived here long enough to conform with the charter requirements. Friends announced that an effort would be made to have him appointed to the seat he resigned.

Mayor John A. Denison in the annual message to the Springfield city council advocated lower water rates, urged the water department be housed in the administration building instead of in separate quarters and pointed to the need of economy.

Inaugurals also took place in Chicopee, Holyoke and Northampton. John H. Woods was installed as mayor of Holyoke, William H. Feiker in Northampton and Frank A. Rivers in Chicopee.

ROBERT A. WOODS TAKES HIS SEAT ON EXCISE BOARD

Sitting with William P. Fowler and Josiah S. Dean, Robert A. Woods of the South End house today assumes his new position as a member of the excise commission. He qualified before Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state. Routine business is scheduled for his initial session.

Mr. Woods returned from the West this week. In reply to questions dealing with private dining room, singing cafe and other problems, the new commissioner said he had friendly associations with a large number of men engaged in licensed business and he hoped to work in cooperation with these men to secure the full enforcement of the laws and other good results in which he is interested.

MERRIMAC SOCIETY IS INCORPORATED

The secretary of state has forwarded to the Merrimac Valley Improvement Association its incorporation papers after being organized for five years as a voluntary association. It now has several hundred members.

The officers are George Ward Cook, president; James S. Conlin, treasurer; W. D. Cram, secretary; A. B. Sutherland, Lewis R. Hovey and Edwin H. Moulton, vice presidents. President Cook is planning a campaign this summer for the development of the river.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Members of the Hotel Men's Association occupied special parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago express from South station at 10 o'clock this morning en route to Worcester.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, is installing new signal bridge, letter points and locations in South station passenger yard.

For the accommodation of Vassar students returning to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via Chatham today, the Boston & Albany road furnished a first class special parlor and dining car train from South station at 2:35 p. m.

The department heads in charge of the operation of New Haven road have issued a general bulletin, thanking employees for the manner in which traffic was handled during the football season, Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Raymond and Whitcomb's California touring party No. 5 occupied special Pullman sleeping cars, attached to the Boston & Albany road's Wolverine express from South station at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The New Haven and Boston & Maine roads handled by special train today a large party of students en route from New York city to Groton, Mass.

The passenger department of the New Haven road will furnish first class special service from South station at 4:31 o'clock this afternoon for a large party of young ladies en route to the Sea Pine school at Brewster on the cape.

William Brown, traveling conductor Boston & Albany road, is representing Superintendent John B. Hammill at Wellesley during the student travel.

William Marcy, superintendent dining cars Boston & Albany road, has eight extra dining cars in service between Boston and Albany on account of returning students to New England colleges.

For the accommodation of a large party of students en route to Montreal, Canada, the Pullman Company will furnish special sleepers attached to the Central Vermont railway express from North station at 8 o'clock tonight.

SCHOOL HEAD TO RETIRE

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Joseph G. Edgerly, superintendent of schools, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection in June. Superintendent Edgerly will have completed 39 years of service as head of the Fitchburg schools at that time.

ORCHARD MEN ORGANIZE

COLORADO, Mass.—Walter Kemp was elected president of a fruit growers organization here. Shelburne, Buckland, Conway, Ashfield, Charlemont, Heath, Hawley, Rowe and Leyden of the fruit belt in Franklin county are represented in membership.

MR. HALE WOULD SERVE AGAIN

Matthew Hale, chairman of the state Progressive party, says that if the Progressive state committee wishes him to serve another year as chairman he is willing to do so.

VETERANS TO BE HOSTS

A ladies' night to be held Jan. 29 is planned by the Grand Army Club of Massachusetts.

A Quality Product

Heckers' OLD HOMESTEAD

FLAPJACK

The only pancake flour sold in this section which has on each package the Government Revenue Stamp showing it contains 51% of wheat flour! Heckers' Pancake Flour makes the lightest griddle cakes, muffins and gems.

10c—All Grocers

Demonstration Store—99 Summer St.

BOSTON POLICE RELIEF SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

Opposition to Certain Classes of New Members Is Voiced—List of Officers Placed in Power

Election of officers for the Boston Police Relief Association was held at its annual meeting in Franklin school yesterday when the organization refused to adopt an amendment to the bylaws permitting men who had reached 45 to make application for membership. Opposition to the amendment was based on the ground that it was offered to benefit Hyde Park men and others who had declined to assist the association in former days.

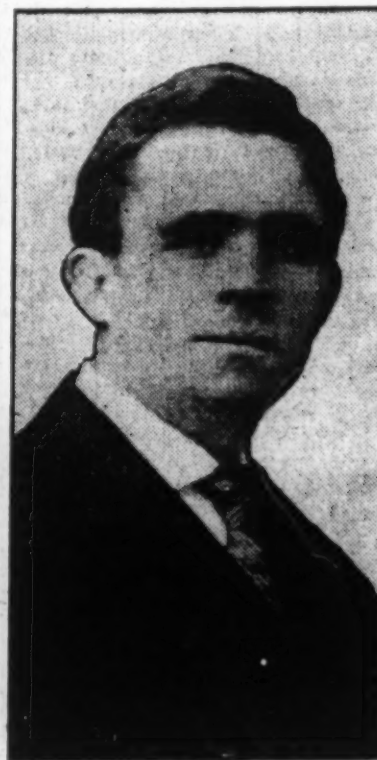
The new officers are: President, Patrolman Dennis J. Casey of the Court Square station; vice-president, Patrolman George M. Gould of the Broadway station, South Boston; secretary and treasurer, both reelected, Patrolman Edward Dever of the Dudley street station and Capt. Thomas Ryan of headquarters. The latter though not a member of the organization has always held the position of treasurer on account of his office at headquarters.

The financial report showed a balance in the treasury of \$162,752.20. The permanent funds and receipts during the year were \$199,301.99 and the expenditures \$36,549.79.

The annual assembly will be held tomorrow evening at Mechanics building.

LYNN MAN WILL BE MESSENGER

LYNN, Mass.—William J. Gayron of 11 Hood street, Lynn, has been appointed a messenger in the national House of



WILLIAM J. GAYRON

Representatives by Representative Michael Phelan of Lynn.

Mr. Gayron received his education in the public schools of this city and at present is employed as a foreman at Breeds pond dam. Mr. Gayron takes up his new duties on Jan. 13.

QUINCY OFFICIALS MEET AT DINNER

Members of the Quincy city councils of 1913 and 1914, together with many city officials, including the new mayor, John L. Miller, dined last night at the American house. Addresses were made by Mayor Miller, former Mayor Eugene R. Stone, former President Ralph W. Hobbs, Councilman Charles W. Bailey, City Solicitor John W. McNamery and others.

Retiring Mayor Stone said that Mayor Miller will have this year \$20,000 more for current expenses than any other mayor ever had. City Auditor Fairbanks said that today there was \$90,000 free money in the city treasury.

SUFFRAGE "HIKERS" COVER 24 MILES

CATSKILL, N. Y.—After trudging 24 miles from Kingston to Catskill Monday, Miss Rosalie Jones and her suffrage followers reached this town after 9 p. m. Miss Jones was urged to give up the remainder of the journey to Albany, but she refused and declared that the tramp would continue today to the capital where franchise demands will be presented.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

NOTHING TO SAVE
If they take a naval holiday. In the millions being spent. Some lands will save a lot, they say. But Switzerland, not a cent. For since an inland land is she, With neither ship nor crew, Just now she's not at all "at sea" Regarding what to do.

The unanimity with which cities along every section of the continent's coast line are enlarging and improving their port facilities in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal conclusively proves that all roads lead to the new waterways across the isthmus.

DEEDS COUNT
The men who have tried it have clearly found out. The following statement is true: We can't raise the wind just by blowing about. The things we are going to do.

Massachusetts is confronted with the task of building additions to her State House which will in no degree lessen the distinctive beauty of its much prized Bulfinch front. The discussion of the proposition has already made it apparent that the public is not likely to be quite carried away by the wings which it is planned to add to the present structure.

LIMITATIONS
The actor is ever alert for his cue. And must be on the dot when there's something to do; He can "make up" for every occasion although He can never "make up" for lost time, don't you know.

Henceforth every man who is enabled to get more currency than he has had heretofore will conclude that Congress did the right thing about it.

STORE NEWS

Owing to a similarity in names, John Sheppard, Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company, is besieged by people who are interested in the receiver of the Henry Siegel Company, who is John S. Sheppard, Jr., of New York. Questions, congratulations and expressions of views regarding the settlement as well as applications for positions are given personally as well as by mail, and John Sheppard, Jr., states emphatically that he has nothing whatever to do with the Siegel store or with the settlement of the business.

Printed notices were circulated yesterday among the women and girls employed by the R. H. White Company that after Jan. 12 they would be expected to wear black waists at work. Several reasons influenced the management in this decision among them being the general appearance of the store, which they believed would be improved by a uniform dress, the expense of laundry work which would be done away with by wearing black which would be a considerable saving to the employees, and there seems to be less desire for very low necks when black waists are worn.

Miss Mildred Ivy, educational director of the William Filene's Sons Company, is taking a month's vacation, most of the time of which she will spend in Texas. On her way she will visit the large department stores of Cleveland, St. Louis and New Orleans. The return trip will be made by water from New Orleans.

Buyers in New York today include C. W. Conklin of R. H. Stearns & Co., A. McKettrick, W. Fitzgerald, Frank Coleman and E. J. Pennington of the Jordan Marsh Company; Miss N. Jones and Miss Flora Kalesky of the William Filene's Sons Company.

C. E. Goodrich, shoe buyer for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a few days' pleasure trip spent in Cleveland.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TOMORROW, 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DAVID. Divas, Ferrar-Fostana, Dugan, Mar-dones, Lullitar. Cond. Andro-Capit.
FRI., 8 to 11:15. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Divas, Ferrar-Fostana, Dugan, Mar-dones, Lullitar. Cond. Andro-Capit.
SAT., 2 to 4:45. LUCIA. Tetrastat, Gay-man, Tanslog, Forsat. Cond. Mar-dones.
SAT., 8 to 11. FAUST. Beria, Swarts-Morse, LaSalle, Wrenski, Grand, Barrett, Leroni. Cond. Tournon. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.
SUN., 8 to 10. NEW TETRASTAT IN CON-CEST. PARKWELL TO BOSTON THIS SEAS-SON. Blanchard, Wrenski, Miss Petersen. Or-chestra of 75. Prices 50c to \$2.
Box Office, Week days 9 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6. Reserved Seats, Robert's, 100 Bay State. Mass and Hamlin Place Desk.

Boston Draws Many Shoe Workers

Representatives of Leather Industry From Various Parts of the Country Assemble as First Gathering of Several Planned

BUYERS ARE ON HAND

Representatives of the shoe and leather industry in various parts of the country assemble this afternoon at the United States hotel for the annual meeting of the National Shoe Travelers Association. The gathering is one of a series that will be held during the remainder of this month among manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and salesmen. As a result many buyers are in the city, and the number will probably reach the record toward the end of the week.

In the advance guard of the more prominent members of the trade are E. K. Marshall of Charleston, S. C., secretary of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers Association, and one of the leading opponents of the proposed national "pure shoe" legislation, and E. F. Carpenter of Chicago, who is one of the recognized authorities in the trade on transportation. Secretary S. W. Campbell of Chicago is due here tomorrow, in connection with the annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association.

Besides the shoe travelers gathering there are several other meetings scheduled as follows:

Jan. 9—Annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association, Copley-Plaza, 10 a. m.

Jan. 10—Annual banquet of the Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Hotel Lenox, 6 p. m.

Jan. 10—Annual meeting of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, United States hotel, 12 noon.

Jan. 17—Annual banquet of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, Hotel Lenox, 6 p. m.

Jan. 21—Annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, 106 Essex street, 12 noon.

Jan. 21—Banquet complimentary to the salesmen, advertising managers and trade paper publishers, under the auspices of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Hotel Somerset, 5:30 p. m.

Jan. 28—Annual banquet of the Boston Leather Associates, Copley-Plaza hotel.

POULTRY AND EGG TOTAL COULD BE \$75,000,000 MORE

WASHINGTON—That by proper handling and care to avoid waste the poultry and egg business of the United States could be saved \$75,000,000 a year is disclosed in the statement of Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory of the department of agriculture, issued on Monday.

If we estimate the value of the poultry and egg industry at \$750,000,000 to the consumer, which is not below the actual value, said Dr. Pennington, the loss from waste would be \$75,000,000. About \$500,000,000 could be assigned to the value of the poultry and about \$250,000,000 to the eggs.

Dr. Pennington added that besides the actual loss, there was a loss in deterioration in the remainder of the crop of perhaps 30 per cent. He said that his estimate might possibly be a little too conservative and that trades people say that it reaches \$1,000,000,000.

MINORITY RULE PLAN FOR B. & M.

Attorney-General McReynolds has taken the stand, it is declared, that, with the surrender of the control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven, the minority shareholders of the Boston & Maine must be recognized. Therefore, among the propositions for a settlement which Chairman Howard Elliott must submit to the attorney-general today if he would secure the cooperation of the government, is one providing for the choice of a substantial number, if not a majority, of the board of directors by the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine.

MUSIC

"BOHEME" REPEATED

With Mr. Martinelli in the tenor role of Rodolfo, and with Miss Maggie Teyte in the role of Mimì, the Boston opera company repeated Puccini's "Bohème" on Monday night to the applause of a large house. The success of Miss Teyte in the opera at the last Saturday matinee and the renown of Mr. Martinelli's voice, in addition to the large subscription list for Monday evening, were the causes of the filled auditorium and of the enthusiasm. Assisting the two unfamiliar principal artists were singers well known at the opera house, including Mr. Aurora, Mr. Tavecchia, Mr. Pulcini and Mr. Mardones. In the role of Musetta, Mme. Beriza won a share of the applause.

CONCERT NOTES

Harrison Bennett, bass, is announced to give an evening of German songs at Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 10, with Henry Gideon as accompanist.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, is to appear in song recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 27, with James A. Ecker at the piano.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"TANTE"

Tremont theater—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," a comedy in four acts by C. Haddon Chambers, founded on the novel of the same name by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The cast:

Mme. Mercedes Oskarska ("Tante")
Ethel Barrymore
Gregory Jardine.....Charles Cherry
Franz Lippheim.....William Ingersoll
Claude Drew.....E. Henry Edwards
Karen Woodruff.....Eileen Van Biene
Mrs. Talcott.....Mrs. Thomas Whiffen
Mrs. Forrester.....Mabel Archdall
Miss Scroton.....Haidee Wright
Vickers.....Frank McCoy
Maid.....Frances Landy

"Tante" might be considered a study of the "artistic temperament" as it affected its possessor, a petted woman pianist of international fame, and all with whom she came in contact. Mme. Mercedes Oskarska (Tante) is a supremely selfish egotist, justifiably vain of her great playing, but carrying that egotism into every moment of her life to the effect that she is happy only when everybody fawns upon her. (The artist in her shows in her preference for fawning that is well done, for she is a true esthetic, but fawning she demands.) All but two persons minister to her egotism. There is Miss Scroton, who continually follows her adored one about, burning incense and even seeking to regulate the affairs of those in whom Mme. Oskarska is personally interested. Her fawning makes a hypocrite of Miss Scroton, for she knows her idol to be far from divine, apart from her art. She deceives herself through heroine worship.

Then there is Franz Lippheim, a talented violinist and a sweet-natured man. His honest insight into Mme. Oskarska's character is eclipsed whenever she chooses to play the piano in his hearing, and he melts into impotent delight in her art. A posing poet pretends to rhapsodies over Mme. Oskarska's art; for a time his fawning deceives her, veiling his real purpose to make a rich match with such a charming widow. Honest devotion is given the pianist by her ward, Karen, who for 11 years has been companion and loving foster-child. Her heroine worship has no taint of conscious self-deception.

Unswayed by self-deception are Gregory Jardine, Karen's British suitor, and Mrs. Talcott, long housekeeper for Mme. Oskarska. Both these enjoy Oskarska's art without losing emotional balance, and in this respect they annoy the great pianist, whose joy is to enslave her hearers with her music.

Mme. Oskarska is herself half self-deceived as a result of the artificial atmosphere of musical inspiration where her thoughts mostly dwell, result of the employment of her mentality to command devotion in and out of the concert room. She is only half willing to admit to herself that this devotion is deserved only when she is at the piano, and hence becomes a baleful enemy to the happiness of Karen when Gregory declines to worship and is only coolly appreciative of her playing as a whole. He even dares to criticize her playing of Beethoven as "too personal." He even omits to kiss her hand, held forth as a queen for her devotees to touch with lips of real or assumed reverence.

Poor little Karen, unconscious in self-deception, is so distressed when her sturdy husband in the second act declines to meet a questionable acquaintance of Mme. Oskarska that she leaves her husband and follows her foster mother to her country villa.

At the villa Karen at last sees the feline that has lurked purring all these years beneath the silky outside of her beloved Tante. The poet is at the villa, too, and Oskarska has been playing with him and for him until his volatile attentions seek quiet in the company of simple and pretty Karen. He reveals his hypocrisy when he becomes amorous, not knowing that Oskarska has slunk into the corner to watch. Oskarska loses control of her petty, elemental personal emotions and scratches poor little Karen, calls her ingrate, and drives her out into the rain.

The poet realizes that he, too, is dismissed. Oskarska even triumphs again over Gregory, who now comes for his wife, for finding her wiles blunted against his sturdy and honest contempt, she flops upon the sofa in a pretended swoon. Upon this unanswerable conclusion of the argument, Gregory departs. Enter Mrs. Talcott with a dry "Get up, Mercedes. That doesn't deceive me." "It wasn't intended for you," admits Oskarska, candid with the one person who always tells her the truth.

This remarkably entertaining act of Mr. Chambers' clever comedy of character ends in mixed emotions for Oskarska. Her baser side has had a four-fold triumph, for she has clawed little Karen, she has penetrated the poet's hypocrisy, she has dismissed the ensnared Scroton in a scene all velvet and vitriol, and she has stumped the honest Gregory again. She has had a bad day in producing unhappiness, which mitigates the unhappy loneliness of her own egotism. And she has the joy of wringing from the truthful Mrs. Talcott the admission that she is "the best pianist I have ever heard," if not agreement with the Oskarska boast of being "the greatest woman pianist in the world." So the curtain falls with Oskarska queneing it by herself, bathed in the aureole of her own self-adulation, as happy as she will ever be, though a moment before in a burst of human longings she had wished never to have seen a piano.

The last act takes place in an inn room, whither deserted Franz, the violin-

ist, has escorted Karen. Tante has located her with the help of detectives, and comes to plead for Karen's forgiveness and love. Tender little Karen remembers the beautiful years that have passed and forgives, but she cannot give again that which Tante herself has shattered, loving heroine worship. Gregory comes, having been informed by Mrs. Talcott of Karen's dwelling place.

The play ends with a tableau powerful and characteristic. Tante sits at the inn piano and plays with all her consummate art. Mrs. Talcott sits stiffly at one side actually unbending a little in her appreciation. The simple violinist sits in and sits in dazed happiness. Finally Karen draws Gregory into the room. She sits, rapt as ever, under the old spell, and Gregory forgets his contempt in honest appreciation of fine music. Tante, keyed to her best, puts the quintessence of her art into every stroke. The curtain falls with a final little triumph for her, proof that she can conquer as an artist, if not as a woman. The play has many such moments, all illuminative of this remarkably keen analysis of the artist temperament, an analysis that is an artistic joy, for while it mercilessly exposes the inhuman tendencies and effects of art absorption it also pays due tribute to elements that minister to the esthetic joys of man, who "cannot live by bread alone."

Miss Barrymore's performance was instinct with art and craft of the highest sort. She illustrated the moods of the pianist with a clarity and simplicity of means that carried the most subtle effects to her auditors. Always she was the soft spoken creature, fond of petting as a child, and becoming childish when she could gain her ends in no other way. Her gestures for the most part were full of placid curves, and her touch was as delicate as that of the hand of gold leaf. Only when baffled did the pose become angular with sharp pictorial effect.

There was high comedy in Miss Barrymore's purring, cooing speech in lines filled with Oskarska's politely baleful sarcasms. On occasion the voice sounded the strident, passionate note of Tante's lost poise. The hardest test, satisfying the intelligence that she was visualizing great pianist, Miss Barrymore met very well. Moreover, her playing did not break the illusion, for she was trained to become a public performer, and has kept up her music constantly. Finally she made the character agreeable, and while one feels something of a longing to see Oskarska played uncompromisingly, it cannot be denied that Miss Barrymore has made a most successful characterization of a trying role. She somehow manages to keep the pianist human, something the Tante of the book hardly was.

The company is an admirable one. Mr. Cherry is a constant foil for Miss Barrymore, and images completely the sturdy, stubborn, honest Briton, decorating the role at many points with neat comedy touches. Miss Van Biene was tender, simple and girlish, adequate at every point in a difficult role. Mrs. Whiffen was a delight as the dry Mrs. Talcott and Miss Wright made the devotee an intense and affecting figure, self-satisfying, yet never descending to travesty. Mrs. Edwards was clever as the poet, though a loud-spoken one. Mr. Ingersoll made Lippheim sincere. Settings deserve a long and detailed description, so elegant and appropriate are the four sets that Charles Frohman has provided for Mr. Chambers' comedy. A large audience took much enjoyment in the play, not alone for its analysis of the artist and her effect upon others, but for the wit of the lines and for the good manners of the personages involved.

SIGNORA AGUGLIA

Hub theater—Signora Aguglia and her Italian company in "La Signora dalle Camelie," by Dumas, with this cast:

Margherita Gautier.....M. Aguglia
Mme. D'Ouvermois.....I. Angeloni
Olimpia.....C. Zoppetti
Nannetta.....E. Dondini
Erminia.....D. Cecchini
Armando Duval.....G. Sterni
Duval, padre.....P. Rosa
Gastone.....C. Zoppetti
Sait Gaudens.....O. Seragnoli
Varville.....M. Patroni
Gray.....C. Dondini
Gustavo.....L. Aguglia
Dottore.....G. Cecchini
Camierie.....P. Gregolin
Un Fattorino.....B. Bilancini

Warm welcome awaited Signora Aguglia on her first appearance in the Dumas picture. The large audience hung on every word growing out of the mutual affection of Camille and Duval. The tragic story was told mercilessly and appreciated with rare intensity of attention.

Of the play itself nothing need be said. Of the crudities of a first night performance, in staging particularly, details are unnecessary. But certain breaches of stage etiquette would seem unpardonable in a company even less accomplished than Signora Aguglia's. An audience cares to strive to hear what an actor says if he is careful to keep his back to the footlights. Furniture usually is merely accessory to the performance. Last night a couch with a high back of glaring green was made the most prominent object on the stage when two or three of the actors at different times insisted upon sitting in a chair behind it and trying to talk through it to the audience. Also, dress-gloves would look better if not protruding from a trousers pocket. These are merely minor defects in a worthy whole.

In the reading of the lines and depiction of the characters, Signora Aguglia

and her assistants deserve high regard. She herself is well worthy of the praise her countrymen shower upon her. The scale of Camille's emotions to the artistic Aguglia touch responds in true key. Her moods are as many as the jewels she wears, as changeable as they are sparkling. Her Camille is painted not alone in words, but in facial expression and eloquent eyes that stamp the actress as uncommonly gifted in her art.

To her alluring Camille, Armando is drawn irresistibly. And vividly does G. Sterni picture the smouldering flame bursting into conflagration which hastens destruction of that which fanned it to a glow. He was accorded praise second only to that of the star, and as thoroughly earned, especially for his fourth act climax.

Other roles were well played. Later the rest of the company should find more chance to display its ability. The company closes Thursday night. Tonight "Electra" will be presented.

"MRS. WIGGS"

Mrs. Wiggs, in a blue dressing sack and belt of red ribbon, was a match-maker. The Cabbage Patch was a dilapidated shack, prettiest on the outside, and the home of the Wiggs. Deserted by her husband Mrs. Wiggs, a second Mrs. Malaprop, kept the children together, never doubting that Mr. Wiggs would return. Her strongest trait was unquenchable cheerfulness; her greatest joy making matches.

So goes the three-act comedy drama "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," dramatized from Alice Hegan Rice's stories by Anne Crawford Flexner and revived at the Castle Square theater this week.

Mrs. Wiggs "just made it a practice to put all her worries in the bottom of her heart, sit on the lid and smile," and held to her course even though Hiram Stubbins and Miss Hazy married unhappily at her advice. Mr. Wiggs returned for his other child whom chance had thrown under her protection. But all ends well, for Mrs. Wiggs' courage and cheerfulness would not be denied. The piece is funny, almost to silliness at times. By the middle of the week, there should be snap and vigor to the play. Slight cheapness mars act 1, and modern slang sometimes creeps in. Otherwise the entertainment is worthily mirth producing.

Mabel Colcord was a motherly Mrs. Wiggs, playing with vigor and impressive naturalness. Slender Donald Meek might have passed as a scarecrow with his borrowed wedding finery—a swallow-tail coat and dress vest large enough for an alderman of great girth. William P. Carleton was an affable Mr. Bob, Frederick Ormonde a reformed villain, and Carney Christie played with becoming frankness.

George Ernst put spirit into Hunkerdunk Jones, Miss Doris Olson was a sweet and timid Lovey Mary and Miss Augusta Gill was a most ludicrous Miss Hazy. In wedding raiment composed of two lace curtains draped as a veil, a peacock sash in her hair and a black dress with white trimmings, she was an inspiration for a cartoonist. The cast:

Mr. Stubbins.....Donald Meek
Mr. Bob.....William P. Carleton
Mrs. Wiggs.....Frederick Ormonde
Billy Wiggs.....Carney Christie
Hunkerdunk Jones.....George Ernst
Deputy sheriff.....Alfred Lund
Mr. Schultz.....J. Morrill Morrison
Mr. Eichorn.....Al. Roberts
Deacon Bagby.....John Hiller
Tommy.....Cecilia Deutschman
Postman.....George Hunt
Chris Hazy.....Robert Capron
Lovey Mary.....Doris Olson
Miss Lucy.....Florence Shirley
Miss Hazy.....Mabel Colcord
Mrs. Eichorn.....Anna Fayston
Mrs. Schultz.....Barbara Miller
Asia.....Beatrice Loring
Australia.....Sylvia Cushman
Europa.....Martha Windsor

HERE AND THERE

With Galworthy's "The Pigeon" as the first attraction, the Little theater of Los Angeles will open within a fortnight. In the company are Ben Johnson, Campbell Gellan, Forrest Winant, and Andrew Robson. George Barnum, is stage director.

The Gilbert and Sullivan opera company, headed by DeWolfe Hopper, is to go on tour again this spring.

David Warfield had one of his most profitable engagements last week in Cleveland, playing to capacity at every performance, it is reported. Southern and Marlowe are averaging \$2000 a performance in their present journey through Texas, according to credible announcement.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, after a 14-weeks' engagement at the Shubert theater, New York, has moved to the Manhattan theater for three weeks more in his repertory. He is succeeded at the Shubert by "A Thousand Years Ago," Percy Mackaye's fantasy based on the Persian legend of Turandot, and using settings partly by Reinhardt and partly by the American producer, J. C. Huffman. The piece was recently seen in Boston, and will be done in New York by the same cast except for Henry Dixey, who succeeds H. Cooper-Cliffe as Capocomico.

On Wednesday evening a Scottish comedy, "Kitty Mackay," by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, will be presented at the Comedy theater, New York. "Gen. John Regan" has moved to the Liberty theater for a week, being succeeded at the Hudson by William Collier in a new farce.

BAY STATE NEWS

READING

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen these officers for 1914: Noble grand, Arthur W. Bancroft; vice-grand, Preston F. Nichols; secretary, J. C. Nichols; financial secretary, E. Y. Smith; treasurer, Ora L. Millbury; warden, Hugh N. Turner; conductor, Edward L. French; chaplain, Eugene M. Bemis; R.S.S., Charles M. Bruntton; L.S.S., Harry E. Eames; R.S.N.G., Ernest T. Wakefield; L.S.N.G., George M. Davis; R.S.V.G., Nelson R. Weston; L.S.V.G., Leslie A. Nichols; inside guardian, Harry T. Laumann; outside guardian, Jesse N. Hutchinson.

The Baptist Young People's Union has voted to merge with the local Christian Endeavor Societies in order to become identified with a larger movement.

ARLINGTON

The Men's class is to have a social in the vestry of the First Baptist church this evening.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist church is to be held this evening in the home of Clayton Hilliard at 25 Norfolk road.

The men of the Pleasant Street Congregational church are to hold a special meeting in the vestry of the church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Association takes place Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Associates hall.

NEEDHAM

Elliot lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, John T. Powers; vice-grand, Clyde Cookson; recording secretary, Samuel H. Wragg; financial secretary, G. Gilbert Toome; treasurer, William Kennedy; trustee for the three years, Joseph Colburn.

The annual meeting of the Needham Republican Club will be held in Southworth hall on Thursday evening next, when several local manufacturers will speak on the effect of the new tariff on their business.

Howard A. Crossman has resigned from the town finance commission and the vacancy will be filled by Moderator W. G. Moseley.

BROOKLINE

The regular monthly meeting of the Dorothy Q. chapter, D. R., will be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bacon, 100 St. Paul street. There will be the regular business meeting and a short paper.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Brookline Bird Club will be held tonight at 7:30 p. m., at the public library.

"Die Meistersinger" is the subject of Havrah W. L. Hubbard's free opera talk tonight in the Brookline town hall at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Brookline Education Society.

WAKEFIELD

Misses Ruth Taylor, Beulah Christie, Martha Dugan, and Stanley Collinson, Millard Thresher, Ralph Belmonte and Gray Brockbank have been appointed by the junior class of the high school to plan for the annual reception in the town hall on Feb. 20.

The second athletic meeting in the series between the Y. M. C. A.'s of Wakefield, Melrose and Malden will be held in the local gymnasium Friday night.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Officers of the Congregational church have elected these officers: Clerk, Charles H. Keeler; treasurer, Clarence H. Lingham; auditor, Clarence S. Luitweiler; Sunday school superintendent, Sanford E. Thompson; chorister, Miss Miriam F. Bates.

Ernest G. Hapgood has been chosen president of the Men's Club of the Newton Highlands Congregational church; John Ayer, secretary, and Charles H. Keeler, treasurer.

MEDFORD

Following the inaugural exercises at the Medford armory last evening, a reception was held by Mayor and Mrs. Charles S. Taylor and Aldermanic President and Mrs. Harry N. Brown.

The school committee has decided not to open the addition to the high school building, now nearing completion, during the present school term and the double session plan will therefore continue until June. The addition will be opened next September.

WINCHESTER

Receipts of the office of collector of taxes the past year amounted to \$337,851, an increase of \$12,000 over last year. The Calumet Club will entertain members of the Central Club of Somerville tonight.

The Winchester Cooperative Bank has opened its new rooms in the Lane building.

SOMERVILLE

The transfer and arrangement of the books of the public library in the new structure will have been completed by tonight and the library will be opened to the public Wednesday.

WELLESLEY

There will be a meeting of the vestry of St. Andrews church at the home of R. K. Sawyer tonight at 8 p. m.

WEYMOUTH

The Men's Club of the Clapp Memorial Association holds a meeting Wednesday evening.

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MALDEN

A mass meeting of citizens of the eastern section is to be held to petition to Bay State street railway to resume its former car schedule through that section.

Elliott Paul is to give a lecture this evening before the First Congregational Men's Club on the Arrow Rock dam in Idaho, illustrated by stereopticon views.

NEWTON

Edward B. Allen, director at the Perkins Institution, Watertown, will speak this evening before the Men's Club of the Newton Methodist church.

Miss Zilpha Benner will be the hostess this evening to members of the Young Woman's Club of St. John's Episcopal church.

WEST NEWTON

Newly elected officers of Tennyson Rebekah lodge, Odd Fellows, will be installed this evening in Odd Fellows hall.

Mrs. Arthur W. Lane was in charge of yesterday's meeting of the West Newton Women's Educational Club. Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea and Miss Ellen T. Emerson made addresses.

MELROSE

The school committee organized last evening with the reelection of Lowell F. Wentworth as chairman and Mrs. Isabelle Stantial as secretary.

At the meeting of the aldermen, following organization, a temporary loan order of \$300,000 was authorized.

CAMBRIDGE

Clan Lindsay, Order of Scottish Clans, will install its newly elected officers on Wednesday evening. Past Grand Chief Alexander McKenzie will conduct the ceremonies. A dinner will follow the installation.

NEWTONVILLE

W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company speaks this afternoon before members of the Newtonville Woman's Guild in the New church parlors. His subject is "The Tales of Hoffman."

LINGTON

The next entertainment of the Old Belfry Club will be held in its hall Monday evening, Jan. 12. Charles Everett Beane will give an illustrated lecture.

CONCORD

The annual installation of officers by Concord grange, takes place this evening, when a supper is to be served.

CHELSEA

The young people of St. Lukes Episcopal church are planning to present a play.

STONEHAM

Bear Hill lodge, N. E. O. F., has elected Henry Perks as warden. The lodge will give a New Year party Thursday night.

Leon E. Warren Camp, U. S. W. V., has elected: Commander, Capt. Duncan M. Stewart; senior vice-commander, John Lawson; junior vice-commander, George Perry; officer of the day, Samuel E. Barnstead; officer of the guard, Fred Wilkins; chaplain, Claude E. Patch; surgeon, Robert Lowe; trustees, W. E. Sweetser, A. N. Newhall; delegates, A. N. Newhall, C. W. Evans, F. A. Wilkins and George R. Barnstead.

REVERE

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Howard R. Annis; vice grand, Charles H. Gardner; secretary, Louis H. Schroeder; treasurer, Albert C. Y. Macadam; trustee, Leander C. Layton, who will be installed at the next meeting.

Frank P. Morse, who has been acting superintendent of schools for several weeks, will continue in that place until a successor to Superintendent Taylor is appointed.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The postponed fortnightly meeting of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington is to be held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Northrup on Wachusett avenue.

Mrs. Benjamin Thomas entertains the Sunshine Club tomorrow afternoon in her home at 65 Claremont avenue.

WINTHROP

At the meeting of the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Society this evening in the Dean Winthrop house, a set of amended by-laws will be presented.

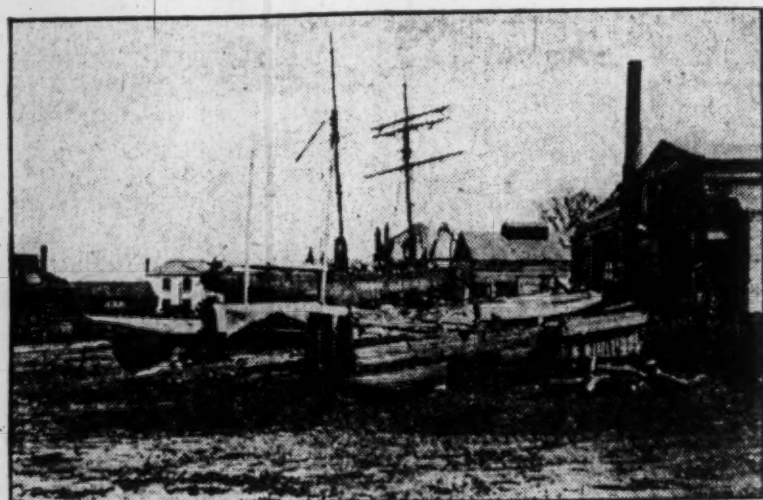
The annual nomination of officers will take place at the Pleasant Park Yacht Club this evening.

NAMES LINK PLACES ACROSS SEA

Falmouth Has One of Britain's Best Harbors Defended by Castles Standing Since the Sixteenth Century

ASSOCIATIONS FAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Falmouth is situated on the south coast of Cornwall, 15 miles N. N. E. of the Lizard. It lies off Falmouth bay, on a branch of Falmouth harbor, the estuary of the River Fal, at the head of which is Penryn. The



Waterfront scene in old-time seaport on Cornwall coast

ancient borough of Truro, with its fine modern cathedral, is at the head of another branch further inland.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Falmouth was only a small fishing village, but, Sir Walter Raleigh having drawn attention to its possibilities, Sir John Killigrew, with the permission of James I., built a new quay there. From this beginning the town gradually increased in importance till it was incorporated by Charles II. in 1661. Owing to the excellence of its harbor and to its proximity to Lands End, Falmouth was from about 1688 to 1890, that is for more than 150 years, one of the principal ports from which mails were despatched from England, packet-boats going out from it to Spain, the Mediterranean, the West Indies and America.

Though the mail service has now been diverted to other ports, the shipping of Falmouth is still important, for its harbor is one of the best in England, its length being some five miles, while it is from one to two miles wide and from 12 to 18 fathoms deep. Its entrance is

defended on the east by St. Mawes castle, built in 1543, and on the west by Pendennis castle, which was built in the sixteenth century and stands on the summit of a rock nearly 200 feet high. This castle was besieged by Fairfax in 1646 and withstood him for five months before finally surrendering.

The town itself consists mainly of one long street extending for about a mile along the shore. Its chief buildings are the town hall, the market hall, the mechanics institute and the building of the Polytechnic Society.

In addition to its shipping trade, a certain amount of engineering and ship-building is carried on at Falmouth. There is also a considerable pilchard fishery off the neighboring coasts. The chief exports are copper, tin, tin-plate,

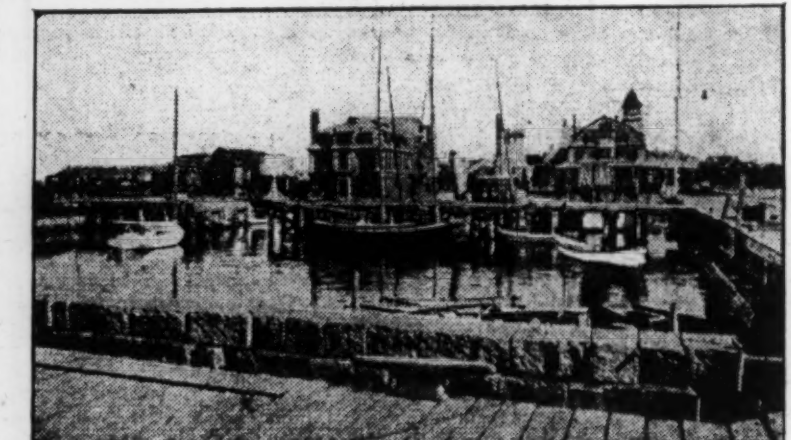
Summer Vacation Spot in New England Also Scene of Fish Culture Station and Fishing and Cranberry Industries

TYPICAL OF CAPE COD

FALMOUTH, Mass.—Like the English seaport town for which it was named, Falmouth, Mass., was once best known as a port, but in recent years it has assumed greater importance as a watering place and summer resort. The typical scenery of the Cape Cod country, with its rolling hills and sand dunes, interspersed with salt water, fresh ponds and groves of pine, attracts many visitors from Boston and other cities. Its pleasant drives along the indented shores of Buzzards bay afford the summer resident opportunity for many delightful days, and its long, curving beaches gradually have become fringed with summer hotels, cottages and country clubs that present in the summer months a scene of color and activity.

At Woods Hole, near Falmouth, is one of the principal government fish stations where is carried on important marine survey and fish cultural work. A large colony of buildings is included in the station, including hatcheries, fisheries buildings, schools, laboratories, experiment stations and residences. Connected with the Woods Hole station is a summer school which cooperates with something like 60 universities and colleges in the United States. For three months in the year a large number of college students and teachers study here.

The annual cranberry crop is an important commercial factor with Falmouth, many thousand barrels of the berries being gathered from the surrounding country. Fishing also is pursued profitably from this port.



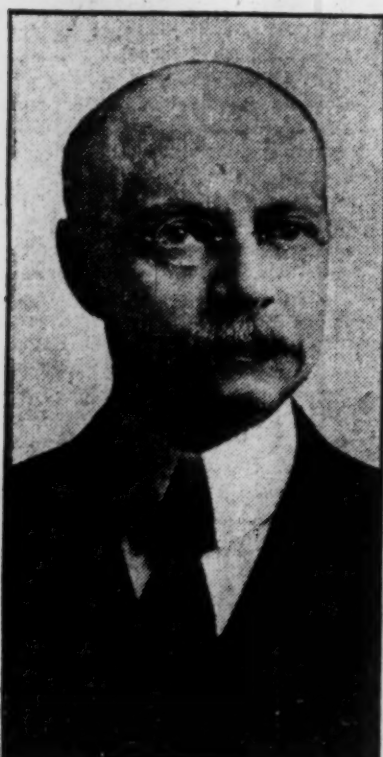
United States fisheries building and hatcheries, Woods Hole

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEVELOPS PORT

Strong Business Organization Which Wields Influence on National, State and City Legislation Enlarges Opportunities

EQUALIZE SHIP TERMS

PHILADELPHIA—It may be said that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was the direct outgrowth of the efforts put forth by certain energetic business men who were desirous of securing for this city the advantage of the stopover privilege on tickets sold



PRESIDENT CHARLES J. COHEN

from points in the West to New York and other places beyond here.

The successful outcome of their efforts in this direction led the originators of the movement to establish in 1891 the "Trades League," which began with a few hundred members, with William W. Foulkrod as president, and gradually grew by strength. Members believing that even the full name, "The Trades League of Philadelphia," did not clearly describe the scope of the work of the organization, the charter of the old Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was purchased and a decree of court was granted in 1909, changing the name of the Trades League to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Today this institution is rated as one

of the strongest commercial organizations in the United States. Its efforts had been directed toward securing better transportation facilities and in this connection it has been successful in establishing lines of transportation to the south and influencing a number of international lines to come into the port of Philadelphia.

The chamber has worked assiduously for a 30-foot channel in the Delaware river and its efforts have been most influential in securing from Congress authority for a 35-foot channel, which is now under way. It is a leader in the movement that resulted in the abolishment of the old board of port wardens, which lacked the power to safeguard the commercial interests of Philadelphia in the development of the water front, and the establishment through an act of the Legislature of a department of wharves, docks and ferries, upon which were conferred ample powers to develop the neglected portions of the city's water front in a manner that promises to insure modern transportation facilities on equal terms to all vessels entering the port of Philadelphia.

A few years after it was organized a freight department was established, at the head of which was placed a practical railroad man, N. B. Kelly, who directed his efforts toward protecting the shippers of Philadelphia from discrimination, as regards freight rates, inadequacy of facilities offered and unjust classifications.

At every session of Congress, the state Legislature and the city councils are carefully watched and every effort is made, through studying the various phases of questions that come before those bodies, to so influence the constituent members as to bring about action for the public good.

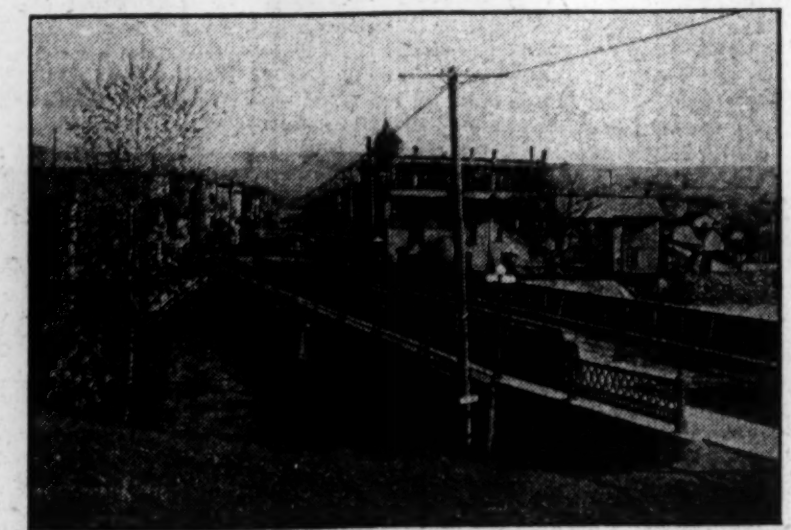
The present officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce are: President, Charles J. Cohen; first vice-president, Howard B. French; second vice-president, Walter Horstmann; secretary, N. B. Kelly; treasurer, Richard L. Austin; directors, John E. Baird, Edward F. Beale, Charles M. Biddle, Charles E. Cattell, Thomas Devlin, Powell Evans, Samuel S. Fels, T. James Fernley, Harry B. French, Frank Gould, L. G. Graff, John E. Hanifen, Thomas B. Harrison, William O. Hempstead, E. C. Irvin, J. T. Jackson, James Collins Jones, Lewis J. Levick, David P. Loas, William McAleer Jr., A. C. McGowan, J. A. McKee, H. K. Mulford, Horace T. Potts, Francis B. Reeves Jr., William B. Riley, Coleman Sellers Jr., Franklin Smedley, John C. Sullivan, Charles Z. Tryon, Ira Vaughan and Walter Wood.

SPOKANE ACCEPTS SEWER WORK
SPOKANE, Wash.—This city has accepted the work on two sewer construction contracts, involving an outlay of more than \$25,000 on the part of property holders affected, says the Chronicle.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Brand Whitlock, who will shortly assume the post of United States minister to Belgium, has for a number of years been mayor of Toledo. In addition to gaining much practical experience, he has long made a study of the principles of city government. There are few men in the country who have so broad and comprehensive a grasp of the fundamental needs of a modern American city. In view of these facts, it is significant to find that Mr. Whitlock, who was recently elected as a member of Toledo's new charter commission, has placed himself upon record in favor of the federal plan of municipal government, which means that he is opposed to the commission form, advocated by other members of the commission. Doubtless Mr. Whitlock realizes that efficiency, a vital and most urgent need in our municipal life, cannot be expected in anything like full measure from the commission system, under which men elected at the polls—and therefore non-experts as a general rule—are placed in charge of important city departments. There is every reason to believe that a modification of the federal system, providing for a common council, wholly legislative in scope, and a mayor who should select the heads of administrative departments, just as the President of the United States selects the heads of the executive departments at Washington, promises far better results in the way of efficiency. In some respects, of course, the commission plan of government is superior to the antiquated system under which American cities were governed 100 years or more ago, and under which some of them—Milwaukee among them—are still governed. But when the popular demand for efficiency is strong enough, and when the public is able to realize fully the difference between efficiency and inefficiency, the commission form of government is likely to give way to some other plan designed to make efficiency more feasible. Efficiency, it is obvious, requires experts to manage all departments of municipal administration. The federal plan paves the way for this. The commission plan blocks the way.

NEW BUILDINGS IN PENDLETON SIGN OF ITS STEADY GROWTH



Bridge recently erected over Umatilla river, which furnishes power

PENDLETON, Ore.—A new \$100,000 high school building, large cement later and a number of residences and other structures erected within the last year and a two-story business block now under construction—this is the outward evidence of Pendleton's continued growth.

Umatilla River flows through the city, which is in a narrow valley of that stream, and furnishes power for milling and manufacturing purposes. On the table-land surrounding Pendleton are immense wheat fields; in fact, Umatilla county, of which this city is the county seat, yielded 2 per cent of the total wheat crop of the United States in 1913, and has produced an average of 1 per cent for some time.

In Pendleton there are 7000 people and the county has 25,000. Besides the new high school, this city has four public schools and a business college. There are woolen mills, scouring mills, a cold storage plant, planing mills, a commission house, two marble works and two large flouring mills. A passenger division of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company is here and gives a service of 22 passenger trains daily. Pendleton's development has been steady and substantial. The two banks here have deposits exceeding \$2,500,000. A round-up show of frontier day sports and races is an annual event and is attended by about 25,000 people from all parts of the United States.

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THIRTY ACRES FOR CULTURE OF DATES

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Acquisition by the government of a tract of 10 acres in Riverside county, near Indio station, connecting the two horticultural experiment stations of the department of agriculture on which date culture has been practised, was made possible, when citizens of Riverside county presented the government \$350 to cover the cost of the transfer. The combined stations will give 30 acres upon which to conduct the government experiments, which thus far have given promise of great possibilities, says the Index.

BALTIMORE NEWS—"Illiteracy is the real cause of many a man's coming to the penitentiary," says the superintendent of the intramural school at that institution in an article published in the News.

On the work which the school is doing. That being the case, removing illiteracy is one of the best means of preventing prisoners from being sent back there when given have finished their terms and been given a new chance in life. We get a clear idea from the article of the direct manner in which the school operates to develop aspiration on the part of the convicts. This aspiration is much broader than the mere desire to learn how to read and write and to acquire the other elementary instruction that is given. It opens a new vista to men inclined to be discouraged and sullen, and the visible evidence of their own progress is a constant encouragement to them. We are not surprised at the statement that the warden considers the school his best constructive agency. It is but a year and a half since men were pooh-poohing the idea of introducing reformatory processes into the Maryland penitentiary. To such of them as remain, the evidence of what has been and is being accomplished through this one means of encouragement should be a revelation.

SAN JOSE TIMES-STAR—The United States bureau of education is sending out by parcel post to those rural communities in which new schoolhouses are contemplated pasted-board models of school buildings designed by experts and containing approved devices for the most desirable conditions now obtaining in such structures. With one of the models in question any competent carpenter can build a full-sized schoolhouse and be sure the result will meet the high standards of health and efficiency demanded by the times. The national bureau of education is performing a most valuable service, and that laudable service is rendered in view of the fact that of the 212,000 rural schoolhouses in the United States very few were planned with any regard to light, heat, ventilation or sanitation. Remote and sparsely settled districts are thus enabled, at a minimum of expense, to provide themselves with really attractive schoolhouses strictly up to date in every particular.

School-houses by Parcel Post

Buildings designed by experts and containing approved devices for the most desirable conditions now obtaining in such structures. With one of the models in question any competent carpenter can build a full-sized schoolhouse and be sure the result will meet the high standards of health and efficiency demanded by the times. The national bureau of education is performing a most valuable service, and that laudable service is rendered in view of the fact that of the 212,000 rural schoolhouses in the United States very few were planned with any regard to light, heat, ventilation or sanitation. Remote and sparsely settled districts are thus enabled, at a minimum of expense, to provide themselves with really attractive schoolhouses strictly up to date in every particular.

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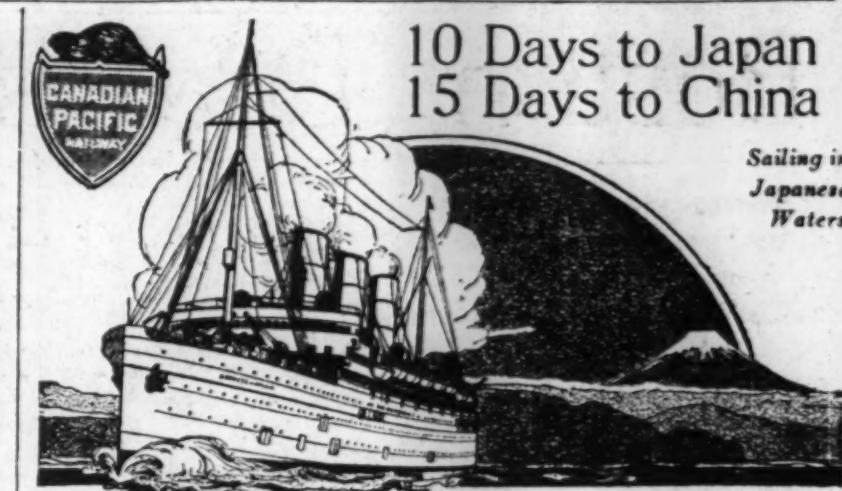
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*Scharnhorst Jan. 11

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20

*George Washington Jan. 31

*Bremen Feb. 10

*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 27

*Bremen direct. 10th cabin (11).

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Ten Reserve Banks Are Urged at New York Hearing

Edward E. Page Advocates Plan to Establish Currency Centers in All Leading Commercial Cities of the U. S.

BOSTON IS DISCUSSED

NEW YORK.—In contrast to the consensus of opinion at yesterday's hearing that one federal reserve bank in New York should be established to cover the last, Edward E. Page, representing the transit committee of the New York Manufacturers Association, today advocated reserve banks in all great commercial centers. By this plan he said local bankers could best know the character of business men making the paper. His proposals for reserve bank centers were New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver and San Francisco.

Mr. Page's testimony obviously pleased secretaries McAdoo and Houston, who comprise the federal reserve organization committee.

In reply to a question by Secretary Houston, it was said that the handling of the business of New England, through a federal reserve bank of New York, would not disturb financial conditions. It was said that the principal business of New England is textile manufacture.

Gates W. McGarrath, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, thought that New England and Pennsylvania should be included in the New York district.

Most of the witnesses before the opening hearing conducted at the Chamber of Commerce Monday favored the creation in New York of a regional bank of such size that it would absorb 40 to 50 per cent of the \$100,000,000 capital available for the whole United States. Such a district would include New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware and part of Pennsylvania.

Secretary McAdoo pointed out that such a huge bank here would overshadow the other regional banks of which, according to the law, there must be at least eight.

The reply was made that a bank of such size was needed here in order that it might command the respect of European bankers and hold its own with the great individual banks in New York.

A number of New York's leading financiers gave their opinions on the subject Monday. It quickly appeared that the committee had a difficult task on hand and that it would probably be impossible to satisfy both New York and the rest of the country. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, said he thought the committee would find it impossible to work out a plan that would fulfill all requirements.

"It presents almost an insoluble problem," said Secretary McAdoo, when Mr. Vanderlip had given his opinion as to the way the regional reserve districts should be drawn up.

"I think that is what you are facing," said Mr. Vanderlip. "Oversight and control spell the whole story of this law. If we get the proper oversight and control the law will work, in spite of its defects. If we do not, it will not work."

"Boston is a logical place for a reserve bank," said Francis Q. Brown, connected with Redmond & Co. "Boston represents New England and is a great banking power in that section. Reports from the government comptroller's office will show that it does a tremendous business and this means that Boston must be given consideration."

W. W. Flanagan, retired president of the Southern National Bank of New York, declared Boston was such an important banking center that it must not be overlooked.

"Some people say that Boston and Philadelphia ought to act as branches of the New York bank. Rather than have Boston left out I would have Boston made one agency and Philadelphia the other," he said.

Establishment of a large bank in New York was advocated by Francis L. Hine, president of the Chase National Bank; Walter Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; Charles A. Conant, financial expert and writer; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, and others.

Mr. Vanderlip's idea was that the importance and influence of the New York banks would give them such a position that it was of comparatively little importance how much territory outside the metropolitan district was included.

Dr. H. Parker Willis of New York, who was adviser of the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives during the time the currency bill was before it, was the chief opponent of the plan for a huge bank here. Dr. Willis expressed the opinion that each of the regional banks should be strong and self-supporting, and said that to allot to the New York district 40 or 50 per cent of the working capital of the system would be out of harmony with the purposes of the law.

"There are no unmistakable considerations," he said, "which dictate that one bank should be vastly superior in powers. The capital of these banks is relatively a matter of minor importance."

Secretary McAdoo asked the opinions of witnesses as to what cities other than New York should be chosen for regional reserve banks. The common opinion was that, if the New York area be restricted to this immediate vicinity, banks should be established in the East

in Boston and Philadelphia or Washington. Other cities referred to most frequently were Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland or Cincinnati, Denver and Atlanta.

A. Barton Hepburn said he was a believer in the central bank idea, but since the currency law provided for a minimum of eight regional banks he believed that one strong bank should be set up here. It was his opinion that one regional bank east of the Alleghenies would be better than two or more. With such a bank,

THRIFTIEST AMERICAN CITY IS GOAL OF SOCIETY'S SEARCH

Communities Tested to Discover Where Ideal Condition Exists and How Result Is Attained—Special Day Proposed for Object-Lesson in All Public Schools

CHICAGO.—Three important announcements have just been made by the American Society for Thrift—one that it is conducting a contest to close Jan. 15 to discover the thriftiest city in the United States and the elements of its thrift, another that the society has been promised the cooperation of the National Association of Retail Grocers in its work and the other that it has under consideration the proposition for a "thrift day" in the public schools.

In its search for the "thriftiest city" the society is to undertake from reports of representative chambers of commerce, commercial clubs and associations of commerce of all cities of over 10,000 population, to decide which city can properly claim this distinction. Facts other than the per capita savings bank balances must be submitted as evidence in this regard.

There are five questions that are required to be answered in the competition. (1) The average per capita of deposits in savings banks Jan. 1, 1914, with analysis, showing number of depositors with balance over \$1000, between \$500

and \$1000 and below \$500. Total of postal savings bank deposits.

(2) The number of high school graduates during the last five years who have completed a course of higher education at college, university, stating where. Also school attendance in proportion to school population to determine number of children of school age employed.

(3) Municipal business, the debt as compared to assessed valuation; 1913 expense as compared to income; ratio of expenses to municipal business, transacted.

(4) Development during last five years of school gardens and cooperative buying of public markets, and of manufacturing industries in figures of total production.

(5) Evidence of community interest in music, art and athletics.

The society requests parents, school superintendents and state superintendents of public instruction to submit their opinion of the plan to have a "thrift day" in the schools when the subject of the value and reward of individual thrift would be the theme of discussion, essay and debate and when some plan of definite action in the public schools could be inaugurated.

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Mr. Towle calls attention to the fact that New England manufactures one half of the cotton, 60 per cent of the woolen and felt and over one half of the boot and shoe products of the entire country.

he said, as many branches as necessary might be established.

Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. felt that if one bank of such size were established here the remaining seven banks would be spread over territory which, comparatively speaking, would be financially lean. Mr. Warburg proposed that the northeast be divided into three districts, consisting of New England, New York and surrounding territory, and Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

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MADAME BLANCHART

of Madrid, Spain, wife of Ramon Blanchart of the Boston Opera House and voice teacher in the N. E. Conservatory, offers to students of Spanish a course of lessons, either in class or private. Address Ramon Blanchart, 55 University Road, Brookline.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. G. T. Bowman, sixth cavalry, Ft. Slocum, to his regiment.

Capt. A. S. Williams, 19th infantry, recruiting service, at Ft. Slocum.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, ordnance department, make three visits to the General Electric Company, Schenectady, and two to Otis Elevator Company, Yonkers.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance department, Newport News on business, thence to station.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Craighill, corps of engineers, with other duties and without change of station, relieve Col. J. Mills, Boston engineer district.

Capt. C. B. Parker, infantry, to second infantry.

Maj. J. R. Lindsay, twenty-eighth, and T. E. Schley, twenty-sixth infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth school for officers' course.

Maj. R. R. Raymond, engineers, as member of examining board, San Francisco, vice Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, ordnance department, make three visits each in January, February to the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester.

Leaves—Capt. G. Williams, thirteenth cavalry, one month; First Lieut. J. C. French, seventh infantry, 15 days extension.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander H. C. Mustin, detached the Minnesota, to the Mississippi as executive officer.

Lieut. J. H. Towers, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the Mississippi.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. F. Pousland, to connection fitting out the New York, and on board when placed in commission.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. F. Ducey, detached the Patterson to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (junior grade) P. N. L. Bellinger, Ensign M. L. Stolz and Ensign W. D. La Mont, detached Naval Academy, to the Mississippi.

Ensign T. W. McGuire, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Ensign J. D. Smith, detached the Idaho, to the Birmingham.

Ensign H. A. Ward, detached the Constellation, to the Minnesota.

Ensign H. C. Ridgely, detached the Mississippi, to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign S. J. Ziegler, Jr., detached the Minnesota, to temporary duty, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Giltner, detached naval dispensary, Norfolk, Va., to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William Chambers, detached the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., to naval dispensary, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Machinist F. G. Sprengel, detached the Montana, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

Machinist John Reber and Machinist W. S. Evans, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to the Mississippi.

Machinist H. M. Peaco, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., to the Montana.

Paymaster's Clerk William O'Brien, appointed, to the Maryland.

GOVERNMENT AID SHARE IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, has submitted for legislative consideration a proposal that state boards of agriculture and similar organizations shall receive government assistance, in proportion to the amounts which they themselves expend.

Senator Weeks has the recommendation to be offered as an amendment to a bill for government cooperation with institutions interested in agricultural instruction.

CAPES

Movements of Vessels

The Wheeling arrived at New Orleans.

The Eagle arrived at Gonaves, Haiti.

The Minnesota from Lynnhaven roads to Mexico.

The California from San Diego to San Francisco.

The Prairie and Vestal from Pensacola to Culebra.

The Hancock from Philadelphia to Culebra.

The Orion from Boston to Hampton roads.

The Montana arrived at Reedy island.

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Children's Aprons

of waterproof rubberized cloth. A protection for the child's clothes when at play. Provided with pockets; well made and durable.

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A large, well made bib with large pocket to catch either liquid or food which may drop from baby's mouth.

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FARMS anywhere in New England. Write for catalogue.

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Excellent Four-course Luncheon, 25c

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Yours sincerely, CAFE DE PARIS.

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Single rooms with bath	\$2.00 \$2.50 and \$4.00
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THE CAROLINA
NOW OPEN

HOLLY INN opens January 10th
BERKSHIRE " " 15th

The finest GOLF COURSES in the South, 1,200 miles of connecting automobile roads; fine livery of Saddle Horses, Tennis, Trap Shooting, Model Dairy. Frequent Tournaments in all Sports.

Through Pullman Service from New York
FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST
GENERAL OFFICE, Pinehurst, N. C.
LEONARD TUFTS, Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Where Summer Reigns Supreme
Here are the best sandy beaches in the world for bathing, and now is the best time with the June-like sunshine sparkling on the water.
SAILING—GOLFING—CANOEING—TENNIS
Every golfer should visit the new 18-hole golf course at Ormond, whilst the Tennis Tournament at Palm Beach is now a notable event in the fashionable world.
Superb Pullman service from all principal cities with stop-off privileges.

Principal Resorts and Hotels
St. Augustine.....Ponce de Leon and Alcazar
Ormond-on-the-Halfway.....Ormond
Palm Beach.....Breakers and Royal Poinciana
Miami.....Miami
Yassau, Bahamas.....The Colonial
Long Key.....An Ideal Camp
Havana, Cuba, via Key West and P. & O. S. S. Co.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Flagler System
243 5th Ave., New York. 109 W. Adams St., Chicago. St. Augustine, Fla.

DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER
"The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World"
The Most Delightful Spot in Florida. Daytona's natural beauties are unequalled in a State of unending attractiveness.
The Climate is Equable—Exactly right for a winter resort.
Here outdoor life may be enjoyed alike by the adult and the youth, or the most strenuously inclined. The Atlantic Ocean is less than a mile away. The Surf Bathing is excellent, and the Celebrated Daytona Beach, a quarter mile wide, 25 miles long, and as hard as macadam, is unsurpassed for molder. The Golf Links are in excellent condition. Modern and well kept hotels offer accommodations to meet all conditions, from the conveniences of the handsomely appointed Metropolitan hotel to the more quiet and homelike atmosphere of the family house. Prices are within the reach of all.
For further information, booklets, etc., address
Capacity
The Desland 250
Prince George 150
The Gables 100
The Palmetto 100
Hotel Schmidt 80
The Howard 75
The Seville 75
The Hamilton 70
The Lyndhurst 50
Hotel Tourist 100
The Morgan 100
The Austin 100
The Bennett 90
The Oaks 75
The Lane Inn 70
Hotel Windsor 90
The Magnolia 45

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through Daytona without charge, or stop-off privilege may be had, if desired, without additional cost.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

KANSAS CITY, MO., ADVERTISEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 15 times, 15c per line per insertion; 16 to 25 times, 13c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 13 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Kansas City
St. Louis

Kline's

1112-1114 Walnut thru to 1113-1115 Main

OUR FIRST January White Sale OF Undermuslins

continues with unabated interest. Such splendid garments at such unusually low prices have attracted many women to purchase garments for a whole season.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

MRS. GEORGIA BROWN'S DRAMATIC SCHOOL
Auditorium Theater Studio, corner 9th and Holmes St., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Entrance on Holmes St., Bell phone, Main 4925.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO CHILDREN—BEGINNERS' class Saturdays at 2 p. m., beginning Sept. 20th. ADVANCED class Saturdays at 10 a. m. These classes embrace Voice Culture, Breathing, Diction, Poise, Gesture, Monologue, Singing with Gesture, and Dancing. In fact it teaches children everything they should know to render them graceful and attractive and is attended by pupils ranging in age from four to fourteen. Terms: \$2.00 per month. These classes are in no way connected with the regular dramatic work for adults of this school, whose graduates hold high positions in the dramatic field. Prospectus mailed on application.

RUGS

RUGS



**THE LARGEST
ORIENTAL RUG STORE**
in the Southwest. Lowest
prices. 23 years in business.
NAHIGIAN BROS.
1081 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ORIENTAL RUGS

You will always find the largest and best selection in the city at moderate prices.

H. K. Dilberian 203-4-5 Lillis Bldg.
11th & Walnut Sts.
TEN YEARS IN KANSAS CITY

BANKS

BANKS

CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST CO.
1019 GRAND AVENUE
The center of the shopping district.
Open until 8 p. m. every Saturday and Monday.
3% on Savings Accounts. Safety Deposit Boxes \$3.00 up.

JEWELRY

JEWELRY

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY

14K GOLD—PINS, RINGS, SCARF PINS

Call on us or send for photographs and price list.

J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO. 1014 Grand Ave.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**OUR SALE ON
HIRSH WICKWIRE
SUITS AND OVERCOATS**
IS NOW ON.
Shannon D. Smith, 809-811 Walnut Street.

Reductions as follows:
\$20-\$32
\$25-\$36
\$30-\$40
\$35-\$44
\$40-\$48
\$45-\$52
\$50-\$58
\$55-\$64

Men's Furnishings

Men's Furnishings

Individuality, Quality
and Efficient Service.

JACKSON'S

Established February, 1912.
Enlarged October, 1913.
603-607 GRAND AVENUE, GRAND AVENUE TEMPLE.

"Totally Different Clothes"

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES, \$17

The best for the money is what we are offering you.

Suits and overcoats equal to the \$20 or \$25 you are used to pay.

Try us on Styleplus \$17 Clothing

The Kahn Co.

1106 WALNUT STREET

Successors to Cooper & Woolworth

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

Up-to-date designs for up-to-date people.

Western Chandelier Co.

1231 WALNUT ST.

H. Goodfarb, A. Jacobson.

Home Phone M. 2018, Bell, Grand 2402.

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER

Groceries and Meats

4502 TROOST AVENUE

Home Phone No. 414, Bell Phone No. 2202

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

STENOGRAPHIC WORK—The best; notary public; spec. atten. given trav. public.

Marcia Jennings, 1215 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce building.

Bell Phone South 216

JOHN T. DAVIS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

426 WESTPORT AVENUE

MEN'S APPAREL

FASHION

MEN'S HATS

and Furnishing

Goods

1116 WALNUT STREET

TAILORS

JOHN FRASER

MERCHANT TAILOR

Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"

FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING

CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT

1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.

Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 2508

KODAKS

The Fascination

Get Out in the Open with a Kodak

There is one at our store waiting to go with you. We do the Finishing.

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

1010 GRAND AVE.

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BABY SHOP

Outfitters to Infants and Older Children. Ready-to-Wear or Made-to-Order.

5th Floor, Lillis Building.

3100 COMMERCIAL BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

IN EXCHANGE \$2.50
FOR BOOK OF
SURETY COUPONS
In Goods

WE give Surety Coupons with purchases in any department—we redeem a filled book of Surety Coupons for \$2.50 worth of merchandise from any department except Groceries.

Surety Coupons Save You 2% to 5% on the Money You Spend—ASK FOR THEM!

THE JONES STORE CO.

Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store

SCOTT, YERBY & CO.

IMPORTERS
French Kid Gloves
for Ladies and Men
Cleaning and Repairing
14 E. 11TH STREET

Lemmon Hair Shop

MANICURING—MARCEL WAVE

301 SHARP BUILDING

Cor. 11th and Walnut Streets.

Brinley

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER

Cleaned and Mended

305 Altman Building.

ALLISON'S HAIR SHOP

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING

Hair Goods, Toilet Articles

309 SHARP BLDG.

Home Phone Main 1446

MADAM MILLER

LINGERIE

Beautiful Gift Boxes, containing useful

hand-made articles. 304 Lillis Building.

LADIES' TAILORING

C. W. NEWTON

LADIES' TAILOR

Northeast corner Tenth and Main Streets

Four East Tenth Street

Prices reasonable.

LADIES' TAILORING

BROOKS

Room 520 Mo. Bldg., 1023 Grand Ave.

MILLINERY

EGNER

MILLINERY WE DO REMODELING

CARDS and BOOKLETS

216 East 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Home Phone 6909 Main.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA

CLEANERS

342-44 Brooklyn

Parcel Post orders Given—Prompt Attention

REAL ESTATE

2825 HARRISON—Beautiful stone house

for sale; large hall, parlor, dining room,

library, bath, etc.; refrigerator room

first floor; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath

second floor; 2 finished rooms third floor;

first and second floors finished in oak;

splendidly decorated; price \$5600. Ad-

dress 710 Commerce Bldg.

FRANK A. UDEGRAFF

REAL ESTATE—LOANS—LEASES

230 Reserve Bank Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

made on Kansas City, Mo., improved real

estate.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A. E. LOMBARD, Vice-President

1019 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE

LYLE A. STEPHENSON

THE INSURER

Insurance Service That Serves

Telephone NOW, Main 1183 either phone

Ground Floor

R. A. LONG BLDG., 118 East 10th

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Rieker

PHOTOGRAPHS—Conservatory of Music

and Art Building, 1029 Oak Street.

FLORISTS

A. Howell

N. E. corner 10th St. and Grand Ave.

All the flowers in season. Prices reasonable.

Phone your orders: Main 3988, both phones.

HOTELS

Woodstock Hotel

3220 HARRISON STREET

NEW MODERN FAMILY HOTEL

ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE

Special Dinners Thursday and Sunday

six o'clock. Parties wishing to be served,

telephone a day in advance when possible.

Both phones. EARL L. DAVIS, Prop.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.

N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Home Main 3563, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls"

OUR ENTIRE FALL STOCK NOW ON SALE AT

1/4, 1/2 and 1/2 Reduction

You all know "Rose Esterly"

garments are high class and very exclusive.

We invite you to this

Big After-Holiday Sale

Our "KINDERLAND" will offer big values in Little Folks' Clothes.

Lunch in Our Tea Room

Hadden-Woodin

"The Exclusive Shop for Women"

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

ALL SUITS, COATS, DRESSES,

WAISTS MARKED DOWN

1-3 TO 1-2 ORIGINAL PRICE

200 Altman Building Southeast Corner

Second Floor Eleventh and Walnut

PIANOS

Guaranteed Reliable Pianos

Marked at the lowest last dollar, a net cash figure. Such Pianos as

STEINWAY VOSE

KURTZMANN

SCHAEFFER

ELBURN

If you can't call, write.

J. W. JENKINS

Sons' Music Co.

1015 WALNUT STREET

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SHOES

Besse Avery Co.

Latest Novelties, Greatest Values,

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Walk Over Boot Shop

Men and Women

LEVEN-LEVEN WALNUT STREET

JEWELERS

Bell Phone DIAMONDS Grand 2000

reset while you wait, making it abso-

lutely certain you get your own dia-

monds back. Special order work, repair-

ing and engraving. Full stock of diamond

mountings always on hand. KAMPEFF

JEWELRY CO., 508 Shubert Bldg.

HAT CLEANING

National Hat Co.

HAT CLEANING

Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked

210 E. 8TH STREET

H. Phone M-4749.

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.

"Factory to Fire-side"

Terms if desired

1328-30 GRAND AVENUE

PRINTING

SNOW PRINTING CO.

Home Phone Main 4774

"Printing worth while."

DENTISTS

GEORGE W. CORDER, D.D.S., Dentist

Bell phone 206 Grand, Home phone 173 Main

Suite 522-523 Altman Bldg., 11th and Walnut

R. J. RINEHART, D. D. S.

Gloyd Building

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor

readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers

are assured

MANCHESTER

**Pressmark
& Costumier**
71 Burlington Street
Oxford Road, Manchester.
Students, apprentices, small salary given

ANTIQUES

MRS. HENDERSON-WHITE
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
CHINA
45, BRIDGE STREET
MANCHESTER

EDUCATIONAL

GREENWOODS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—All commercial subjects. Special in handwriting. Individual instruction each pupil. Separate room for ladies. Respects free. E. J. John Dalton at Marine, Manchester, Eng.

Joseph Jackson
245, Burg New Rd
Whitworth, Manchester
ARTISTIC PRINTER
BOOK-BINDERS
STATIONER
CHURCHILL ST.

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. Three entertaining rooms, entrance hall, cloakroom, eight bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and usual offices. Burnfield, Wood Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. April: ASD, Manchester Advertising Office, 14, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

TO BE LET
Semi-detached house: Two entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and usual offices. 174, Widdington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. April: ASD, Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's square, Manchester.

Other European advertising on next page.

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EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

RATES

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MISCELLANEOUS STOCK POULTRY

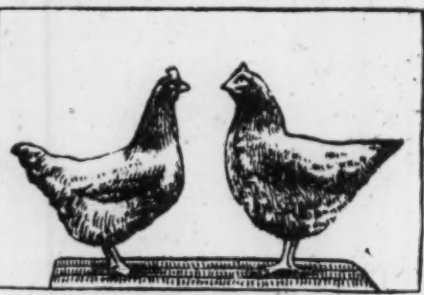
Tring Park Poultry Farm

TRING, HERTFORDSHIRE

The Property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild



One pair light Sussex pullets.



One pair red Sussex pullets.

STOCK BIRDS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:
SUSSEX—Red, light and speckled.
ORPINGTONS—White and buff.
LEGHORN—White.
Champion awards, Royal Agricultural, London Dairy, and International Shows, London.
RECENT SUCCESSES. July 1913, Royal Agricultural Show
FIRST PRIZES for Speckled, Red and Light Sussex cockerels, Red Sussex pullets, and Red Sussex hens.
SECOND PRIZES for Light Sussex cock, Red Sussex cockerel, and Light Sussex pullets.
EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
INSPECTION INVITED.
For prices and particulars, apply RICHARDSON CARR, Estate Office, TRING, HERTS.

FRET WORK MACHINE

THE "A1" MACHINE FOR FRET or SCROLL CUTTING



A thoroughly strong serviceable machine, cutting wood, metal or other material. Superior British make. Price £21. Extra. Specification of this and other machines, Lathes, etc., on receipt of a postal note now to:
HOBBIES LTD.
Dept. 66,
DERHAM, ENG.

ORGAN WORKS
FOR THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE SUNDAY SERVICE
A well-built pipe-organ, dignified and pure of tone, has no equal. We are expert organ craftsmen, and our consulting service is free. Write now to:
HAYTER & SON, GARDEN CITY
ORGAN WORKS, LETCHWORTH, HERTS.

ESTATE AGENTS

COUNTRY HOUSES
ASHTED, Surrey. A charming village within 16 miles of London, two miles Epsom Downs. Convenient for all the best beauty spots in the county. High class Residential District. Pure Water, Main Drainage, Electric Light, Gas.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, call CORBETT & EDWARDS, Ashted, Surrey, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED
OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY returned after 8 years in Canada, desires employment in mechanical engineering. Knowledge slight. Kennedy, Wargrave, Berks.

PARIS

DRESSMAKERS
WEEKS
156, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN
PARIS
Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

PREMET
Place Vendôme No. 8
PARIS
Tel. Louvre 26-75 Central 99-16
Robes, Manteaux, Lingerie, Fourrures

PENSIONS

PENSION
Mme. Roulet, 14 bis rue Raynouard, Trocadero. Superb view. Communication with all parts of the city. Excellent table. All modern conveniences—phone, electricity, lift, etc.

PARIS—Attractive Pension
12 Avenue Jules Janin, entrance 12 Rue de la Pompe, near Bois de Boulogne. Every modern convenience. Recommended.

DANCING AND DRAMATIC ART
THE ART of Movement for unusual expression. Dancing, Dramatic Art. MANS-TELLE, 27 rue Boilevart, Paris.

European Advertisements

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England. Telegrams: Alphemega, Estrand, London. Telephone: 9723 Central.

At present, unless otherwise arranged, European advertisements appear in this department on Tuesday of each week. The rates per insertion are as follows:

STRAIGHT CLASSIFIED (where nonpareil type alone is used—5 words to the line and 12 lines to the inch)—1 or 2 insertions, per line, 6d., per inch, 6s.; 3 or more insertions, per line, 5d., per inch, 5s. Minimum, 3 lines.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY (where type other than nonpareil is employed or display, or a border, or an illustration is given)—1 to 12 insertions, 8s. 6d. per inch; 13 to 25 insertions, 7s. 6d. per inch; 26 or more insertions, 6s. 6d. per inch. Minimum, half an inch.

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son

SPECIALTIES IN

Finest Hams

Bacon's Best Quality

Specially Selected Butter

and Cheese of

Excellent Flavour

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET.

Telephone No. 2286 Central.

TAILORS

James C. Laughton

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

High-Class Tailor

18 and 19 Crichton Place

EDINBURGH

Phone 3753.

FLORISTS

THOMAS FORTUNE

Court Florist

17 Queensferry St., Edinburgh

CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS.

FLORAL DESIGNS.

Carefully packed and sent to all parts

ELECTRICIANS

William Bryden & Son

ELECTRICIANS

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS

FROM CORPORATION MAINS

Water Power, Oil or Gas Engines.

55 George Street 200 Bath Street

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW

Tel. Central 264 Tel. Douglas 627

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

M. GIBB

FRUITERER AND FLORIST

Vegetables and Potatoes a Specialty

4, SPRING GARDENS, STOCKBRIDGE

APARTMENTS

JOPPA, EDINBURGH—Apartments, super-

ior, close to beach, Waverley car fare

5d., terrace, underground also board. MRS.

CAVENIE, 5 Morton St.

PERTH

CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES

DEMPSTER'S

SCOTCH CONFECTIONERY

SHORTBREAD, CAKES, BUNS

2s. 6d. to 10s. Carr. Pd. Main St. Bakery.

ITALY

RESTAURANTS—FLORENCE

FLORENCE, ITALY

MARGHERIT MACKENZIE ROOMS

5, PIAZZA STROZZI

Light meals provided at any hour from

10 a. m. to 7 p. m. American tourists

specially catered for. Newspapers, writing

tables, telephone.

SCHOOLS

BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS

CHATEAU CHARLE-ALBERT

Boisfort (1/4 hour by electric tram

from town).

HOME FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Well-known professors for Music,

Arts, etc.

Charming grounds, tennis, etc.

Highest references. Apply: Principals.

MISCELLANEOUS

High Class Home School for Girls

(Facing sea.)

The Misses Arle, Southsea, Lowestoft.

Eng. Thorough English education. Music

and Painting. Foreign languages. Prepara-

tion for exams. Highest references.

PROBELLIAN SCHOOL

Preparatory Boarding School for

Boys and Girls.

Apply MISS KNIGHT.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, YORK, Est. 1870

A commercial and civil service school

for boys 8 to 16 years of age. Principal:

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS. Brighton-on-sea, Sussex.

Thelma. For prospectus and particulars

write to MISS FLORENCE BARNES.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

JEWELERS

B. J. DUNNING, Est.

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

and Novelties.

Repairing and Manufacturing.

548 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Bell Phone 544 West

LAWYERS

GEORGE W. LITTECK

Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 5 and 6, Eisen-

mayer bldg., Kansas City, Kansas. Sign-

ographer and notary public in office.

Both phones.

GROCERIES

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON

Groceries and Meats

Both Phones 179 West 600 Minnesota Ave.,

KANSAS CITY, KAN.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

CLEANING AND DYEING

THE "PARIS" Garment Cleaners and

Dyers, 222 W. Main. Our distilling process

turns out satisfactory work.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Advertisers may send advertising for

the Monitor to MRS. INA CARDELL,

516 W. Main street.

GLASGOW

TRAVEL

Glasgow & South

Western Railway

WHEN VISITING THE

LAND O' BURNS

ask for tickets via the Midland and

G. & S. W. Railways.

OVER 100 GOLF COURSES

SERVED BY THIS RAILWAY

Magnificent Hotels at Glasgow (St.

Enoch), Ayr, Turnberry and Dumfries.

St. Enoch Station, DAVID COOPER,

Glasgow, General Manager.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots, Shoes

and Rubbers

For Men, Women and Children

at

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

114 Cowcaddens St., GLASGOW

Mail orders carefully attended to.

THOMAS REID, Proprietor.

SHORTBREAD

Home-Made Shortbread

MISS JEANIE GIBB

STRATHVINE, KILMACCOLM, N. B.

Tins 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Post Free.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN

SHIP BROKER

92 HOPE ST., GLASGOW

Telegrams: "Anstensen"

SHEFFIELD

HATTERS

A. BEESFORD.

The Hatting

24, THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD.

BERLIN

PENSION

OLD ESTABLISHED PENSION, Henri-

ette Schlegel, 11, 30, Nauenberg-

str. 35-36 H. Excellent board, electric

light, warm water, underground railway

in front of house. Includes terms \$1.25-

\$2 a day, reduction for longer period.

SCHOOLS

PARIS

High-Class French

Finishing School

FOR GIRLS

2, Place Possoz, PARIS

Principal, MISS DRYDEN

Modern Languages, Art, Music, Literature,

Travels.

LONDON

Wellington Court

ETON ROAD, LONDON, N. W.

Preparatory School

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN

(W. MILLINGTON, B. A.)

Abbotsford, Ealing Common, London, W.

High class boarding and day school for

girls, thorough education with individual

attention; private lessons given to for-

eigners. Principals, THE MISSES ROSE.

THE MONITOR

IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM

FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

JEWELERS

B. J. DUNNING, Est.

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

and Novelties.

Repairing and Manufacturing.

548 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Bell Phone 544 West

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Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 5 and 6, Eisen-

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Both phones.

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KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Advertisers may send advertising for

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516 W. Main street.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GOWNS

READY-TO-WEAR

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING

MILLINERY

1732 CHESTNUT STREET

GOWNS

TAILORING

Snook

5321 WALNUT STREET

Novelties of Exclusive Design

Art Needlework

Headcraft

Germantown Novelty Shop

62 WEST CHESTNUT AVENUE

MILLINERY AND GOWNS

Own materials made up.

3206 Chestnut St. Tel. Preston 279 D.

Millinery—BAIM—Gowns

5214 SPRUCE STREET

CONFECTIONERY

Ringe's Candies

Always Fresh. Delivered Parcel Post.

5343 WOODLAND AVENUE

Telephone Baring 14-15

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates; cat-

alogues. WM. B. MULLEN, 1619 Wakeling

St. Bell Tel. Frankford 314-A.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY

Bankhardt's

TRUNKS

LEATHER GOODS

438-440 BAKER ST.

FLORISTS

Julius Baer

FLOWERS

Main 2478, 2479

136-140 East Fourth

CINCINNATI, O.

TAILORS

The Busy Little

Tailor Shop

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER on E-1 Harris printing press in Worcester, 200 hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

ADVANCE AGENT for stereoscopic lectures wanted; good public speaker and musical; for small towns near Boston. Address J. A. MITCHELL, 92 Waltham St., Boston.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS wanted for concert orchestra; splendid opportunity. Call with instrument Sunday, 12:15, ELIZABETH HOUSE, 330 Charles St., Boston.

A. R. PLATER, in Worcester, 818 week; or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CANDY MAKER, in Somerville, 818 week; or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CLERK, good at figures, 18:22 with references, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

EXPERIENCED ERECTOR on turbine work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Boston.

FARM FOREMAN (worker) in Worcester, married man with A1 references; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

MACHINE FOREMAN on special machinery; man must have executive ability and A1 references; \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

WHEELER brass and aluminum work, in Waltham, \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE RETOUCHERS (men or women)—Permanent positions for 3 good retouchers. Apply JAMES H. BROWN, 100 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man with exceptional opportunity to start at bottom and work up; wages to start \$12, and increased according to efficiency. Call MR. BOLAND, 360 John Hancock bldg., Boston.

STRAIGHT COMPOSITOR—Steady work, good wages, or family work. Call or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Outside cutters on men's fine shoes; none but members of Boot and Shoe Workers Union need apply. HOOK, LINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced packer for ladies' first-class apparel house. For interview apply HUGH HAMMO, 112 Appleton St., Boston.

WILL BE GOOD HOME AND WAGES to strong boy or man who is willing to work in the country and make in farm work; must be temperate and honest. T. D. STEVENS, Guilford, Conn.

YOUNG ARCHT. wanted, with knowledge of oak. HILL ASSO. CATES, Newton Center, Mass.; tel. Newton South 224.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AMATEUR MUSICIANS wanted for concert orchestra; splendid opportunity. Call with instrument Sunday at 2:15, ELIZABETH HOUSE, 330 Charles St., Boston.

ATTENDANT—One to do light housework in institution; best wages; board and laundry. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

ATTENDANTS, state institutions in and out of town; \$20 month, board, room and washing. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BROOKLINE GIRL wanted to do chamber work and housework; evening hours; nights. Mrs. W. KIEFER, 100 Beals St., Brookline, Mass.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER, in Somerville, 818 week; or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, in Brookline; job work; \$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

ERRAND GIRL, with dressmaker in Back Bay (white or colored); \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

EXP. NUMBERER, in city; \$7.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

EXP. PATENT LEATHER REPAIRER, in South Boston; preferred; apply at any time. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

FACTORY HELP, large shoe factory, 17, 18, in South Boston; \$5-6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted—Middle-aged woman who prefers good home to large salary; good wages; board and laundry. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

HOUSEMAID WANTED—Family of 2 adults and infant; experience not necessary; young woman preferred; apply at any time. Mrs. WILLIAM LAUNDER, 72 Fremont St., Winthrop, Center, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of three; go home at night; colored or white. Mrs. J. M. FAIRWELL, 435 Columbia St., Boston.

MARKER and SORTER, in Brighton, 818 week; or send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

MIXT CLEANER, four or five days a week; hours 3 to 5; references for honesty and ability required. See housekeeper, HOTEL VICTORIA, Dartmouth St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE RETOUCHERS (men or women)—Permanent positions for 3 good retouchers. Apply JAMES H. BROWN, 100 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESWOMEN—We require in our negligee and neckwear departments several experienced saleswomen; we prefer those having experience at the leading specialty shops; we offer excellent salaries to those who can qualify. Apply Superintendent's Office 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, wanted for these departments: Coats, suits, dresses, underwear, and children's wear. Apply before 9:30 a. m. to Mr. McGrath, street floor office, CONRAD & CO., Winter St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Call any day between 9 and 12 and 2 and 4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework in family of 3 adults; very good wages; board and laundry; good permanent position to high wages; references. Mrs. C. A. SPINNEY, 24 Chester St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Woman from Maiden or Everett to wash, etc.; answer by mail stating terms and the days at liberty. E. F. SWETT, 24 Belmont St., Malden, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; smart, capable woman, accustomed to children; best references required. Mrs. F. TAYLOR, 27 Franklin St., Waltham, Mass.

WANTED—Young lady to assist in general housework; good wages; board and laundry; permanent position to high wages; references. Mrs. C. A. SPINNEY, 24 Chester St., Somerville, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Nest young girls to list and tie on collar bundles. MONARCH LAUNDRY, 153 Derby St., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Two first-class chambermaids for small hotel; references required. Mrs. WHITE, 373 Commonwealth St., Boston.

WANTED—A woman as cook; only one having had experience and good references need apply after 4 p. m. to MISS DICKY, The Crawford Lunch, 107 Tremont St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND COOK—Soups, entrees, roast and laundry; willing to go anywhere; best references. CHARLES C. SMITH, 21 Sawyer St., Boston.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN (25) of good appearance and address desires position as second man in private garage; references. Interview solicited. J. W. FRIE, 45 Franklin St., Boston.

APPRaiser of machinery, general machinery salesman, residence Cambridge, 30, married, first-class references; \$1000-\$1500 year; good man; \$1500-\$1800 year; mention 11550. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER (experienced) on board ship, residence Boston, 818 week; good references and experience; \$8-\$12; mention 11303. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted by man with first-class references; 10 years' experience; all grades; mention 408. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk (24), single, with 6 years' experience, high school graduate; good references; \$12-16; will go anywhere. JAS. T. SAUNDERS, 208 Tremont St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER or cashier, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; has worked in manufacturing company, national bank, and has audited accounts. E. DEAN, 100, Mr. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, chauffeur, repair man or truck driver, for suburban, grand, single, first-class references and experience; \$12 to start; mention 11557. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, secretary or accountant, residence Boston, 818 week; \$35-\$50 week; mention 11529. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—restaurant or hotel work preferred, residence Worcester, 25, single, first-class references; \$12-16; mention 11529. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT or salesman, American young man, married, experienced, desires position; best of references. KAY, 63 Astor St., Boston.

BOY (18) would like employment in a retail store, for shoe, clothing, or hardware; with opportunity to learn salesmanship. EDWIN P. WILBUR, Adams St., Holbrook, Mass.

BOY (16), large, neat, good habits, of good family, wants work. WILLIE HILL, care laborer, export, Salvation Army, 8 Bowdoin St., Boston.

BOY (18) desires position with opportunity for advancement; not afraid of work. LAWRENCE SILVER, Vera St., Revere, Mass.

BUTLER, first class, age 38, single, wants situation in and out of town; temperate and honest. A. BRANT, 11 Chandler St., Boston.

CARDER (woolen or shoddy), residence Worcester, 30; 50 years' experience. Mention 11557. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CARPENTER and cabinet maker, first class, French, would like work in hotel, factory, anywhere. ALBERT TORET, 37 Milford St., Boston.

CARPENTER, capable of painting, paper hanging, whitewashing, kalsomining and varnishing; wants work. ORISON D. FINE, 32 Albany St., Boston.

CARRIAGE and auto painter—Good body finisher, capable taking charge, desires position. EDWARD TOTTINGHAM, 167 Pine St., Boston.

CARRIAGE and AUTO PAINTER, good body finisher and repairer (young colored man); 15 years' experience; desires position in or near Waltham preferred. NELSON W. CLARK, 83 Dale St., Waltham, Mass.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK wanted by thoroughly experienced; boots, steps, machinery foundations; day or job. ANDREW CARLSON, 180 Wane St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, res. Winthrop, age 23, married, 1st cl. ref. and exp.; \$18. Mention 11557. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (22) desires position; can do own repairs and willing to go anywhere. JOSEPH DAVIS, 29 W. 10th St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; very best references; 15 years' experience; willing to go anywhere; references. References: present employer, going South. Address A. TAYLOR, 27 Franklin St., Waltham, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (professional) or expert engine repairman; private family work preferred; residence Winches, 21; will go anywhere. ALEX. CUPID, 61 Belvidere St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (professional) or expert engine repairman; private family work preferred; residence Winches, 21; will go anywhere. ALEX. CUPID, 61 Belvidere St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, first class and handy man, residence Boston, 20; 10 years' experience; \$18 week; mention 11554. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; good experience, capable and willing; best of references; private family preferred. W. TAYLOR, 27 Franklin St., Waltham, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (American), experienced on all cars, wants position driving; first-class chauffeur with clean record; references from last employer. Address J. F. BRADSHAW, 564 Orange St., Waltham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHAUFFEUR, residence Worcester, 22, single, references and experience; \$15; mention 38. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CHIEF, residence Worcester, 36, married, speaks French and Italian; will go anywhere; references; mention 292. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

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ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		CENTRAL		CENTRAL		CENTRAL-CANADA	
BOSTON		LYNN, MASS.		NEW YORK (Continued)		BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued)		PITTSBURGH (Continued)		GRAND RAPIDS (Continued)		WINNIPEG (Continued)	
ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO. , 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.		CLEANERS AND DYERS-LEWANDOS , 70 Market Street, Lynn. Phone Lynn 1300.		GOWNS : For afternoon and evening wear a specialty; estimate work very reasonable. SCHAEFER , 72 W. 50th st., Tel. 5338 Riverside.		JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware , J. S. MacDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles st., Fidelity Bldg.		MILLINERY and Women's Wearing Novelties , MISS G. E. McFARLAND, Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Phone Court 1911.		DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE , We furnish your table complete. BERTRAM , 243-245 Monroe Ave.		LADIES READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Men's High Grade Furs. FAIR-WEA CLOTHING CO., LIMITED , 307-9 Portage ave., Winnipeg.	
ANDREWS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS , 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.		COAL-Anthracite and Bituminous , and Wood. SPRIAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc. , 8 Central sq.		HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING , Artistic Hair Goods. KLARK , 2043 Broadway, cor. 11th st., Tel. 6357 Col.		JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE , COHILL & COMPANY , 330 North Charles st.		PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing , SAMUEL RUTCHIE DECORATING CO. Ask about white woodwork cleaner. Jenkins Arcade. Phone Court 878.		DENTISTRY , DR. A. M. TRAXLER , 316-317 Metc. Bldg. Phone 5124.		LUMLER DEALERS , J. D. McARTHUR CO., LIMITED , Wholesale and Retail, Princess Street and Higgins Avenue.	
BIBLES —Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. M. MASSA-CHUETT'S BIBLE SOCIETY , 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st.		"EVERYTHING TO EAT" , J. B. BLOOD COMPANY , Telephone Lynn 2800.		HAIR GOODS—MM. FRIED , 17 W. 34th st., New York. Importer of hair goods at wholesale prices. Latest styles on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3807.		LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE , 1218 No. Charles st., Baltimore.		PRINTERS of publications, catalogues and job work , ALDINE PRINTING CO. , 131-133 2d Ave., Dispatch Bldg.		FLORIST-ELI CROSS, ARTISTIC DECOR. , 148 Monroe ave. Both phones. Mail and telegraph orders promptly delivered.		PARKY SWEETING COMPOUND , Floor Oil, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Fixtures, PARKY-WHITE LTD. , Winnipeg, Canada.	
BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms , Sponges and Charcoal Skins , G. H. WORCESTER & CO. , 25 Exchange st., off State st.		HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS , WELCH CO. , Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.		HOME FURNISHINGS—Braided and band woven , HELEN HUNT , 20 E. 34th st.		MILLINERY IN DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS , M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT , 328 N. Howard st.		REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE , JOHN SYKES , 620 Butler street.		FURS—"Compare and you'll buy here." , 78 Iowa ave., Ashton Bldg.		PLUMBING and HEATING , BEAIRSTO PLUMBING CO., LTD. , 276 Fort Street, Phone Main 3530.	
BUILDERS and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO. , 60 Summer st., Boston.		OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children , HESSE ROSE CO.		"INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, Plate-glass, tourists' flatters at lowest rates." , NATHAN H. WEIL , 1 E. 42nd st., Tel. 6412-13 Murray Hill.		PRINTING OF CHARACTER , SCHEIDERREITH AND SONS , 208 South Sharp st.		SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's good shoes , C. A. VERNER CO. , 225 Fifth avenue.		GAS, ELECTRIC and Combination Fixtures—THE McINTOSH-RICHARDS CO., Ltd. , 340 Division ave., S. City, Tel. 6353.		RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S , Phoenix Bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts. Phone Gary 2014.	
CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES —Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO. , 60 Summer st., Boston.		SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls ; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50. HOLMES & FROST , 20 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.		JEWELRY—HAND WROUGHT , ROLAND L. BROUGHTON , 125 Columbus, 915 Carnegie Hall, Tel. 2727.		REAL ESTATE , SAMUEL B. WILSON , 548 Calvert Bldg.		DETROIT, MICH.		INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES , 103 Michigan Trust Building, Citizens Phone 1260.		VICTORIA	
CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning , Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWIFT CLEANING CO. , 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.		UNDERWEAR—La Greque Muslin Underwear , the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by RODARD BROS. , 75 to 88 Market st., Lynn.		LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY , High work; opt. direct from importer at wholesale prices. Latest styles on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3807.		SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN , N. HESSE SONS , 8 East Baltimore st.		CONFECTIONERY—KELVIN , Perfect candies, perfect ice cream, perfect soda. 249 Woodward ave., Fisher Arcade.		INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CRAFT , 807 Michigan Trust Bldg. City, Tel. 5845.		BARBER SHOP , 1066 Oak Bay Avenue, A. H. ADAMS.	
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES , Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WELCH , 120 Boylston st.		ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver—The Lavender Shop , 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.		LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY , High work; opt. direct from importer at wholesale prices. Latest styles on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3807.		SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN , N. HESSE SONS , 8 East Baltimore st.		CONFECTIONERY—KELVIN , Perfect candies, perfect ice cream, perfect soda. 249 Woodward ave., Fisher Arcade.		INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CRAFT , 807 Michigan Trust Bldg. City, Tel. 5845.		BARBER SHOP , 1066 Oak Bay Avenue, A. H. ADAMS.	
CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos , 17 Temple Place 554-555, Phone Black 1900—556-557, Phone Black 1900—558-559, Phone Black 1900—560-561, Phone Black 1900—562-563, Phone Black 1900—564-565, Phone Black 1900—566-567, Phone Black 1900—568-569, Phone Black 1900—570-571, Phone Black 1900—572-573, Phone Black 1900—574-575, Phone Black 1900—576-577, Phone Black 1900—578-579, Phone Black 1900—580-581, Phone Black 1900—582-583, Phone Black 1900—584-585, Phone Black 1900—586-587, Phone Black 1900—588-589, Phone Black 1900—590-591, Phone Black 1900—592-593, Phone Black 1900—594-595, Phone Black 1900—596-597, Phone Black 1900—598-599, Phone Black 1900—600-601, Phone Black 1900—602-603, Phone Black 1900—604-605, Phone Black 1900—606-607, Phone Black 1900—608-609, Phone Black 1900—610-611, Phone Black 1900—612-613, Phone Black 1900—614-615, Phone Black 1900—616-617, Phone Black 1900—618-619, Phone Black 1900—620-621, Phone Black 1900—622-623, Phone Black 1900—624-625, Phone Black 1900—626-627, Phone 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Strong Tone Developed in Securities

STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR IN WALL STREET

Good Spurt in Early Part of the Session Is Followed by Profit Taking and Lower Prices — B. & O. Weak

BOSTON & MAINE UP

Bullish enthusiasm marked the opening of the securities markets this morning. Union Pacific, Reading and the leaders bounded upward briskly in the early sales and the entire list responded. Mexican Petroleum made a good gain early and then fell back. The tone was easier at the end of the first half hour.

Covering of shorts had much to do with the rise but sentiment is on the constructive side more than ever and good investment buying is said to have an important influence.

Boston & Maine spurred on the local exchange. It closed last night at 43, opened this morning at 45 and jumped to 50½ during the first few minutes. It then dropped a couple of points.

It has been a long time since stocks were as active as they were throughout the first half of the session today. The New York market was broad. Following the early spurt, prices dropped back to around the opening figures. In some cases substantial losses were recorded.

Weakness in Baltimore & Ohio was a feature. After opening ¼ at 91½, it dropped to 89½ before midday. Report that Union Pacific was to dispose of its Baltimore & Ohio holdings by means of a stock dividend may have had something to do with the drop.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine receded to 47½ before midday. The preferred moved up 4 points from the opening to 64. New Haven was up ¼ at 77½ at the opening, advanced to 77½ and then fell back a point. American Telephone was up ½ at the opening at 120½, improved to 120½ and then declined to 119½.

Boston & Maine's advance reflected reports that rechartering had been effected, and that the \$10,000,000 of notes due in February will be paid.

A further loss was recorded for Baltimore & Ohio in the afternoon. Union Pacific fluctuated widely. Norfolk & Western was weak. At the beginning of the last hour trading was active and the tone unsteady.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Condensed Milk Company has passed dividend on preferred stock. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company has declared regular semi-annual dividends of 8 per cent, payable Jan. 8. Atchafalpa declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on common stock, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 30.

The Miami Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Jan. 31.

H. B. Claffin Company declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 13. Annual meeting of H. B. Claffin Company will be held Jan. 12. The Linde Air Products Company of Chicago, a large amount of the capital stock of which corporation is owned by the Union Carbide Company, has declared a stock dividend of 40 per cent.

The directors of the Federal Sugar Refining Company have decided to omit the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its common stock due at this time. Unsatisfactory trade conditions are said to be responsible for this action. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock has been declared, payable Jan. 31, to stock of record Jan. 29.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London prices unchanged, Jan. 8, 11½d.; Feb. 9, 39½d.; May 9, 4½d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Generally cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; moderate east to southeast winds.

Fair weather prevails in about all sections, although there is much cloudiness over the country. Pressure is low in Ontario and northwestern districts, and generally above the average elsewhere. Temperatures are higher in western districts and lower in eastern Canada, the middle and north Atlantic slopes. Lowest, 10 degrees, at Northfield. Freezing weather prevails south to Georgia.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At 10:12 noon.....30
Average for Boston yesterday, 31.13-24.
IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany.....30 New York.....19
Buffalo.....20 Philadelphia.....24
Chicago.....28 Pittsburgh.....24
Denver.....32 Portland, Me.....12
Des Moines.....26 San Francisco.....48
Jacksonville.....36 St. Louis.....26
Kansas City.....24 Washington.....30
Nantucket.....30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....7:13 High water.....
Sun sets.....4:27 6:24 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
Length of day.....9:14
LUNAR AUTO LAMPS AT 5:57 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Alka-Mfg Co.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Am Ag Chem.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Amalgamated.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Am Beet Sugar.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Am Beet Sugar pf.....	69	69	69	69
Am Can.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 3/4	30
Am Car Fy.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Am Cel.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Am Cotton Oil.....	38	39	37 3/4	38
Am Loco.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Am Loco pf.....	96	96 1/4	96	96 1/4
Am Smelting.....	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Am Smelting pf.....	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Steel Fy.....	28	28	28	28
Am Sugar.....	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Am Tel.....	120 1/4	120 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4
Am Tel pf.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Am Writing P.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Anaconda.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Atchafalpa.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Atchafalpa pf.....	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Bald Loco.....	39	39	39	39
Balt & Ohio.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	89 1/4	91 1/4
Beth Steel.....	80	80 1/4	77 3/4	80
Beth Steel pf.....	30	30 1/4	30	30 1/4
Beth Steel pf.....	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Brooklyn R T.....	88 1/4	88 1/4	87 3/4	88 1/4
Brooklyn Union.....	121	121	121	121
Cal Petrol.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Cal Petrol pf.....	58	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Can Pac.....	210	210	208	208 3/4
Cent Leather.....	27 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Cent Leather pf.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Ches & Ohio.....	60	60	59 3/4	60
Chi M & St Paul.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Chino.....	39	39	39	39
Chi & West.....	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Chi & West pf.....	12	12	12	12
Col Southern.....	129	129	128 1/4	129
Col Southern pf.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Con Gas.....	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Con Prod.....	10	10	10	10
Del & Lack.....	398	398	398	398
Denver pf.....	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Erie.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Erie pf.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Gen Electric.....	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Gen Motor.....	38	39 1/4	38	39 1/4
Gen Motor pf.....	78	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Goodrich.....	23	23	22 1/4	23
Gr Nor.....	34	34	33 1/4	34
Gr Nor pf.....	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Harvester.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Harvester pf.....	101	101	100 1/4	101
Harvester Corp.....	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Illinois Cent.....	109	109	109	109
Inspiration.....	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Inter Marine.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Inter Met.....	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Int'l Harb.....	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	61
Kan City.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Kresge Co.....	81	81	81	81
Lehigh Valley.....	150 1/4	150 1/4	149 1/4	150 1/4
Loose-Wiles Co.....	32	32	32	32
Met Petrol.....	51	51	49 1/4	50 1/4
Missouri.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Norfolk & W.....	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
N. R. of M 24 pf.....	10	10	10	10
Nevada.....	15	15	14 1/4	15
N Y Central.....	92 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
N Y C & St L.....	40	40	38	38
N Y N H & H.....	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4
North West.....	103 1/4	103 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
North American.....	110	110	110	110
Ont & West.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Pac Mail.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Pennsylvania.....	109 1/4	110	109	109 1/4
People's Gas.....	124 1/4	124 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4
P C C & St L.....	83	83	83	83
Reading.....	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Rep I & S pf.....	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Rock Island.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Rock Island pf.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Ry & S.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Rumler.....	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Seaboard A L pf.....	47	48	47 1/4	47 1/4
Seaboard A L.....	185	185 1/4	185	185
Sears-Robuck.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Southern Pac.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Southern Pac pf.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
St Paul.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
St Paul pf.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
St L & S.....	21	21	21	21
Tenn Copper.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Texas Co.....	133	133	130	132 1/4
Third Ave.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
T S L & W.....	10	10	10	10
T S L & W pf.....	19	19	19	19
Union Pac.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
Union Pac pf.....	157 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4
Union Ry of SF.....	83	83	82 1/4	82 1/4
Union Ry of SF.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Un Ry of SF pf.....	39	39	39	39
U S.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
U S Rubber.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
U S Rubber pf.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
U S Steel.....	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
U S Steel pf.....	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4
Utah Copper.....	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Walsh.....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
W Maryland.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Western Union.....	61	61	60 1/4	61
Westinghouse.....	66	66 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4
W L & E.....	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
W L & E 2d pf.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Woodworth.....	93	95 1/4	93	95

ACTION ON THURSDAY

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad has recommended to the board of directors to distribute among the holders of the common stock of the Union Pacific, its Baltimore & Ohio stock together with \$3 a share in cash and also to reduce the Union Pacific common dividend from 10 per cent to 8 per cent a year.

The recommendation of the Union Pacific executive committee proposes to distribute to the holder of each share of Union Pacific common \$12 par value and Baltimore & Ohio preferred now yielding at 4 per cent 48 cents and \$22.50 par value in Baltimore & Ohio common now yielding at 6 per cent \$1.35 and \$3 in cash, say at 6 per cent per annum 18 cents or a total of \$2.01.

The following is the official statement issued by Judge Lovett after the meeting of the Union Pacific executive committee: "The executive committee today decided to recommend to the board of directors, which meets Thursday, to distribute among the holders of the common stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company the Baltimore & Ohio stock owned by it, together with \$3 per share in cash.

"It is proposed to distribute to the holder of each share of Union Pacific common \$12 par value in Baltimore & Ohio preferred now yielding at 4 per cent 48 cents, and \$22.50 par value in Baltimore & Ohio common now yielding at 6 per cent \$1.35 and \$3 in cash, say at 6 per cent per annum, 18 cents, or a total of \$2.01.

"The executive committee also recommended that if this is carried into effect the regular annual dividend be correspondingly reduced, that is, from 10 per cent to 8 per cent per annum."

CHICAGO BOARD

	Wheat—Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	92	92	91 1/4	91 1/4
July.....	88	88	87 1/4	87 1/4
Sept.....	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Nov.....	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Jan.....	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Mar.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
May.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
July.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Sept.....	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Nov.....	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Jan.....	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Mar.....	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
May.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
July.....	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Sept.....	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Nov.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Jan.....	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Mar.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
May.....	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
July.....	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Sept.....	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Nov.....	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Jan.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Mar.....	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
May.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
July.....	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Sept.....	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Nov.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Jan.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Mar.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
July.....	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Sept.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Nov.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Jan.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Mar.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
May.....	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
July.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Sept.....	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Nov.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Jan.....	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Mar.....	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
May.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
July.....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Sept.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nov.....	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Jan.....	0	0	0	0
Mar.....	0	0	0	0
May.....	0	0	0	0
July.....	0	0	0	0</

Leading Events in Athletic World

LARGE NUMBER GOOD TRACK MEN FOR YALE SQUAD

Coach Mack Has an Abundance of Veteran Material This Year, but Team Will Not Be Well Balanced in Most Events

STARS LACK SUPPORT

NEW HAVEN—Upon resuming work again after the vacation, the Yale varsity track squad will continue at practice in the cage for the next month, under the coaching of John Mack, assisted by William Queal and Capt. G. E. Brown. With the present facilities, the only event which cannot be practised indoors is the hammer throw. It is planned that after four weeks more of work indoors, the squad will be given a vacation for a month, that the long season of indoor training may be broken. The candidates for many of the events have been working through the greater part of the fall, Captain Brown having been giving his personal coaching to the quarter-milers and the sprinters.

The fact that Yale and Harvard will both have better material from their freshman teams of last year than will Princeton should prove a very important help to them in filling the places left vacant by graduation last spring. Princeton will be obliged to depend more entirely upon her old material. But there is another very important difference which is expected by Yale to make Harvard a stronger opponent than Princeton—the meet with the former will be held this year at the Stadium, which advantage will be worth several additional points to Harvard; for not only will Harvard be represented by a much larger team than will Yale, but the advantage through the spring training of familiarity with the peculiar air currents in the Stadium, will be decidedly in favor of the home team.

The Yale team this year will have an unusually good number of first-class men. But the team will not be well balanced, nor will the stars in the particular events be well supported. If the advantage of first places is with Yale, certainly her opponents will win enough second places to make them very dangerous. Against Princeton, Yale's chances look about even, with the odds inclining toward Yale.

Against Harvard, Yale's chances look weaker, for she will be competing against a Harvard team exceptionally well balanced, and sure to finish strong in each event. Harvard's loss of Cable, the hammer thrower and broad jumper, will be seriously felt, it is true, since he was the most consistent winner that Harvard has had in some years. In this meet, too, Yale should win more first places than Harvard; but here, again, Harvard's second-string men look to be stronger than Yale's, and may be enough to decide the meet by the points which they may win.

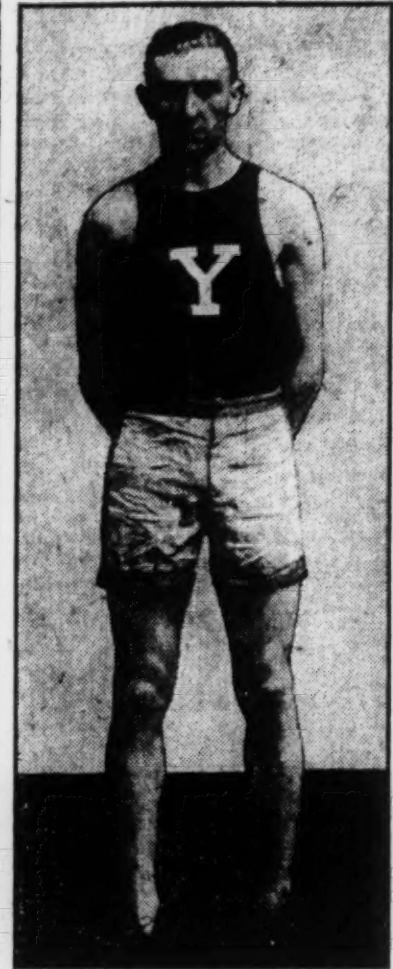
In the intercollegiate, Yale will be far better represented than last year. Captain Brown looks like a winner in the half-mile run, and W. F. Potter should have no difficulty in winning the low hurdles, with a possible second in the high. Wilkie has shown so much improvement in the past season, that he should give W. A. Barron of Harvard a good race for the front position in the quarter. W. W. Oler, the Olympic high jumper, should be able to compete this coming season, would be a hard man to beat in this event. Outside of these four events Yale has a possible chance to win a point or two in the half-mile, since in this event last year, Scotten and Poucher were beaten for fourth place by less than four feet. In the broad jump, too, Cook missed out only by three inches. At present both Mathews and Cook are out of practice and should it happen that they are not able to compete in this event, it will not be well supported by Yale. By far the strongest events for Yale will be the hurdles and the short runs. T. H. Cornell, in the dashes, and V. M. Wilkie and Captain Brown in the quarter and half miles, respectively, should start the meets off well. W. F. Potter is a sure man in the hurdles, too, while W. F. Roos should show up well in the shot put.

The recent objections on the part of the undergraduates and the track authorities to the present plans of construction of the new athletic bowl at Yale, have not as yet been successful in assuring facilities for future track meets in the structure. It is the desire of the students and of the followers of track at Yale that arrangements be made not only for the meets with Harvard and Princeton, but also for the holding of the intercollegiate meets. At present the point of dispute is over the 220 yard straightaway. In order to arrange for this event, an immense concrete tunnel at least 18 feet wide, and extending clear through the embankment, would have to be built. This would be a tremendous cost; but further than that, the committee that has the matter in hand feel that the event would be dependent upon the strength of the wind in the tunnel, and even in case of a quiet day, the air pressure and the shadows would be hard on the runners.

PITCHER WALSH SIGNS

CHICAGO—Edward Walsh, the famous pitcher, has signed with the Chicago Americans. His contract was received at headquarters Monday.

EXPECTED TO WIN POINTS IN HURDLES



WILLIAM F. POTTER '14S
Yale varsity track team

B. A. A. BOWLERS WIN WORLD'S AND SEASON'S RECORD

One world's record and a season's record were made in the championship matches of the Amateur Boston Pin League, rolled Monday night, and both went to the Boston Athletic Association.

The Unicorn bowlers set up a mark of 637 on their second string, which is the best team single string total ever made. Hutchinson of the B. A. A. was the other record breaker, his 168 in the second string being a new season's mark, and five pins better than the old one made by John Stevenson of the Colonial Club. The summary of the matches follows:

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE	
Boston A. Club	320 657 495-3652
Oxford Club	325 490 484-3499
Wintrop Y. C.	515 524 557-3586
Dudley Club	504 517 479-3550
Newtowne Club	532 512 507-3551
Arlington H. C.	511 538 498-3547
NEWSPAPER LEAGUE	
Globe 1st	470 490 440-3579
Monitor	441 415 480-3542
Globe 2d	441 431 424-3296
Transcript	431 456 425-3310
Post	436 443 496-3345
Herald 1st	460 466 430-3242
American	454 465 477-3376
Herald 2d	437 489 460-3286

BROWN COACHING PROBLEM TOPIC

PROVIDENCE—A number of former Brown football captains met here Monday afternoon and discussed the coaching situation. While nothing was given out, it is said that the captains of the Brown athletic board in sending out letters to the captains which stated that the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board, that the captains and board should get together and select a coach for 1914, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Gammons, who has withdrawn from the race for the position stated that if a compromise candidate was chosen, he and T. Barry, who was also a candidate, would be out on the field every day as if they were being paid for the work. Mr. Gammons said that he would give the team the use of his farm at New Bedford for training.

MAINE TEAMS TO COMPETE FEB. 7

It has been settled definitely that the four Maine colleges will meet in one relay race at the Boston Athletic Association games in Mechanics hall, Feb. 7. Chairman George B. Billings of the athletic committee of the B. A. A. has announced that Bowdoin, Maine, Bates and Colby have been matched to meet in a four-cornered race.

HARVARD RIFLE SCHEDULE GIVEN

The schedule of the Harvard University rifle team has been arranged as follows:

Jan. 8, Norwich; 15, University of California; 22, North Georgia Agricultural College; 29, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Feb. 5, Purdue; 12, Minnesota; 19, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 26, West Virginia; March 5, Michigan Agricultural College; 12, Princeton; 19, Iowa State.

OFFICERS REELECTED

PHILADELPHIA—All the officers of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club were reelected at the annual meeting held here Monday. William F. Baker, who was reelected president, left in the afternoon for Cincinnati to attend the session of the national baseball commission today.

FEDERALS SIGN OTTO KNABE FOR BALTIMORE CLUB

Philadelphia Nationals' Second Baseman to Handle Team in That City for Three Years

BALTIMORE—F. Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia National League Club, signed a contract to manage the Baltimore Federal League Club Monday. The contract is for three years. Knabe is to receive \$30,000 for three years' service. He is to have exclusive charge of the team and will have a say in the selection of players. Knabe arrived here Monday evening accompanied by Edward Hanlon, who negotiated this deal and was at once taken to a local hotel, where the president and directors of the club awaited his coming. The terms were stated by Hanlon and promptly accepted. Knabe then signed the contract.

It has been known here for some time that Knabe's services were being sought, but little hope was entertained that the negotiations would be successful. The statement is made that Hanlon is after other stars and that salary is no object. Knabe was given a large sum of money as a bonus for signing. All that Knabe would say was that the money end had been arranged to his satisfaction.

FENCERS CLUB WINS WEAPON CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK—Fencers Club swordsmen won the team championship at three weapons Monday night, when they defeated a trio representing the New York Athletic Club by a score of two victories to one, the wins being achieved in the foils and dueling swords, as the Winged Foot exponent in the sabers was the only one of his team to come through undefeated.

The contest marked the holding of the premier class among those affiliated with the Amateur Fencers League of America, with the make-up of the teams as follows: Fencers Club, P. J. Meylan, the national champion foilsmen; George H. Breed, a many-time title holder at various weapons, and Stedford Pitt, while the New York Athletic Club contingent was composed of P. W. Allison, J. A. McLaughlin and Lieut. Hubert von Bryenburgh.

TENER PRAISES F. OTTO KNABE

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"I am very sorry to see Knabe leave the National league, but under existing conditions it is easy to figure out why he signed with the Federal league," said President John K. Tener, of the National league here Monday night. "Knabe will receive \$30,000 for three years."

"The situation in his case closely resembles that of Joe Tinker. Knabe is 30 years of age and probably figures that he has not much more than three years left in which he might play in the majors. He is probably out to get all the money he can in this time and one can hardly blame him, although I am sorry to see him take this step. He is a manly fellow, a good ball player and a credit to the profession."

CHICAGO LEAVES FOR SOUTH FEB. 16

CHICAGO—The Chicago Nationals will leave Chicago Feb. 16 for spring training at Tampa, President Murphy has announced. Murphy and Manager Evers left for Cincinnati Monday night to attend the meeting of the national commission, and Murphy said he expected to make a few trades of players. The team will play training trip games as follows:

March 12, 13 and 14, Philadelphia Athletics at Tampa, Fla.; 17, 18, 19, Philadelphia Athletics at Jacksonville, Fla.; 20, Savannah at Savannah; 21 and 22, Memphis at Memphis; 23, 24 and 25, Louisville at Louisville; 26, Evansville at Evansville; 1, Terre Haute at Terre Haute; April 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Indianapolis at Indianapolis.

SWIMMERS OUT FOR FIRST WORK

First practice for the Harvard University swimming team will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tank this afternoon. The first meet is with Andover Academy, Jan. 24.

New material is particularly needed by the 100 and 220 yard dashes and for the diving event. In the future practice will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays under the direction of Coach Matthew Mann of last year's team.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING

Billings field	Good
Charlestown	Fair
Commonwealth park	Fair
Cottage Street playground	Rough
First Street playground	Fair
Gibson playground	Fair
Neponset playground	Fair
North Brighton playground	Fair
Randolph Street playground	Fair
Savin Hill playground	Good
Strawberry	Good
Wood Island park	Good
Williamsville	Fair
West Heights	Fair
Myrtle	Rough

HINEY TO RUN MENZIES

William Menzies and Frank Hiney of the Boston A. A. are to run a special match race at 220 yards on the Irvington oval track Monday afternoon.

OTTAWA HOCKEY SEVEN DEFEATS PRINCETON TEAM

Skilful Work of Canadians Proves Too Much for Orange and Black in Overtime Game

NEW YORK—Princeton's champion hockey team, with the irrepressible H. A. Baker playing his best game, was defeated at St. Nicholas rink by Ottawa University Monday night, the Canadians winning in the second extra period of play by a score of 4 to 2. The teams played the fastest hockey that has been seen at the rink for a long time, and were so evenly matched that it was anyone's game up to the end. The advantage went from one team to the other, while the big crowd was very enthusiastic.

Baker's work again stood out above the other skaters. He was all over the rink, sweeping down with great speed, Baker, skating toward the opponent's net at a pace which left the other skaters far in the rear, constantly found O'Leary, the Ottawa cover point, and Durocher, the Canadian goal tender, a barrier which he could not break down alone. The Canadian seven knew more about hockey and showed better teamwork, although the individual playing of T. Behan and Duford stood out, together with the goal work of Durocher. The summary:

OTTAWA		PRINCETON	
Durocher, G.	Whitcomb, E.	Whitcomb, E.	Emmons, D.
O'Leary, P.	Emmons, D.	Emmons, D.	Peacock, M.
Madden, F.	Baker, H.	Baker, H.	Kuhn, B.
Brathwaite (Honey), C.	Kuhn, B.	Kuhn, B.	Behan, T.
Behan, T.	Behan, T.	Behan, T.	Peacock (Mascot), G.
Duford, R.	Peacock (Mascot), G.	Peacock (Mascot), G.	
Goals, Madden, Behan, T., Duford, Baker, Peacock, Referee, R. Russell, Hockey Club.			

MASS. AUTO ASSO. WILL BE ACTIVE WITH 1914 POLICY

That the Massachusetts Automobile Association is going to take an active part in automobile affairs this winter is evident today following the holding of the annual banquet Monday night and the outlining of the 1914 policy by President L. R. Spear.

In his annual address Mr. Spear said that pedestrians should cooperate with the automobilists and use care in crossing streets. He also stated that reckless drivers should be prosecuted, and advocated the support of automobilists for the "light" bill which requires all vehicles to carry lights at night.

There were about 100 members of the association at the dinner. Included in the list of speakers were Robert P. Hooper, president of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation; A. G. Batchelder of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the A. A. A.; former Congressman Samuel L. Powers; J. H. McAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association; J. P. Coghlin of Worcester and James Fortescue, secretary of the Massachusetts A. A.

ENGLAND TAKES CRICKET MATCH

LONDON—The third test cricket match ended like the two previous ones, in a victory for England over South Africa, thus scoring the rubber. South Africa did better on this occasion, but after commencing splendidly in their second innings the side collapsed, and if it had not been for Blankenberg, who put on 50, their total would have been less satisfactory than it was.

Eventually the match was won by England by 91 runs. Once more the success of England was largely due to Barnes' bowling who took five wickets for 102. In South Africa's second innings Taylor scored 70, Zulch 82 and Ward 40.

APPLEBY MEETS TERRY FOR TITLE

NEW YORK—Clyde B. Terry, the holder of the national class amateur 18.2 ball line billiard title, and Francis S. Appleby, the Columbia University student, will meet here in the playoff of the tie for the championship tomorrow night.

Dr. Howard W. Hawley won the playoff of the tie for third place Monday night. He defeated Louis A. Servatius by a score of 200 points to 196. The winner's average was 338-54, and his best runs were 20, 17 and 13. The high runs of Servatius were 20, 19 and 12.

CAPTAINS NAMED FOR RELAY TEAMS

F. W. Capper '15 of Brookline, has been appointed captain of the Harvard varsity 780-yard relay team, and E. A. Teacher '17 of Lawrence, has been appointed captain of the freshman relay team. Captain W. A. Barron, Jr. '14 of the varsity track team will act as captain of the varsity 300-yard relay team.

CHAMBER FAVORS BALL CLUB

LEWISTON, Me.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here Monday night it was voted to support the efforts to organize a New England league club in this city. Manager William Carrigan of the Boston Americans spoke on the development of major league teams.

W. S. LEONARD AND H. C. COLEMAN WIN FIRST DAY'S PLAY

New York Players Take the Opening Round in Fourth Annual Class B Billiard Tourney

NEW YORK—W. S. Leonard and H. C. Coleman, the class B amateur champion at 18.2 ballline billiards, both of New York, were the winners in the opening day's play of the fourth annual class B tournament here Monday. Leonard won the afternoon game, defeating Charles Connors of Philadelphia 300 to 105 in 47 innings, while the titleholder triumphed over Fred Lowenthal in the evening game of 300 to 208 in 53 innings.

The tournament will comprise 15 contests, according to schedule, which does not provide for any tie which may occur, two games being scheduled for each day, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. Players from several cities are represented in the tourney, which is for the national championship and the cup emblematic of the championship which must be won twice by the same player before becoming his absolute property.

The title was won in the first year's competition by Charles White of Brooklyn; in the second year by George P. B. Clarke of this city, and last year by Coleman, the latter two being contestants in the present event, and a victory for either one will give him the trophy outright.

AFTERNOON GAME	
W. S. Leonard—0 8 5 1 3 1 1 3 14 17 2 0 0 18 0 2 3 12 4 0 0 3 0 0 3 4 2 1 5 32	
11 11 11 12 6 2 1 2 9 0 15 10 0 7 4 0 18	Total—300.
High runs—32, 25, 18. Average—66-40.	
Charles Connors—0 3 0 5 4 0 1 0 6 0 1 2 2 0 2 3 13 3 7 2 0 0 5 0 0 4 1 12 1 8 8 13 0	
22 4 3 0 19 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 6 6	Total—195.
High runs—25, 22, 15. Average—44-47.	

EVENING GAME	
H. C. Coleman—0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 16 3 4 3 11 1 2 0 0 10 0 1 0 6 0 0 13 0 0 3 0 16 28	
7 0 4 0 30 6 2 3 16 2 14 3 0 0 8 11 1 4 0 5 13	Total—300.
High runs—36, 22, 16. Average—53-53.	
F. Lowenthal—18 3 0 6 1 2 0 2 1 10 5 9 19 7 0 2 7 0 0 0 6 11 7 16 5 7 0 19 1 1 0 4 5 11 0 1 1 0 1 2 8 10 7 2 5 2 4	Total—208.
High runs—19, 10, 18. Average—4.	

DATE FOR FIRST CLASS CONTEST

A preliminary match in the interclass chess series is planned for Saturday, Jan. 10, between the Harvard sophomore and graduate teams. Besides these two, there will be senior, junior and freshman teams in the contest. The first round after the preliminaries must be played off before Jan. 17, and the last round sometime before Jan. 24. The team captains are L. R. Ford, B. H. W. Sugden '14, D. M. Beers '15, F. M. Currier '16 and R. K. Kenna '17.

VOLUNTARY CREW PRACTISE TODAY

Voluntary practise for candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman crews begins at the Newell boathouse today. The boathouse will be open every day both morning and afternoon and Coach James C. Wray will be on hand to direct the work on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and every afternoon except Saturday.

While every one who is able should come out, it is particularly desirable that all freshmen and other who have had little rowing experience should report, as this is an excellent opportunity to receive individual coaching. Regular practise will not begin until after the examination period.

WINTER LEAGUE DINNER SOON

President H. A. McBrean of the Winter League is expected to send out notices soon for the annual banquet of 1914. The turkeys which have been contributed by Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals and which were raised on his plantation at Haddock, Ga., arrived in Boston Monday afternoon.

CHANCE AT HOUSTON MARCH 1

NEW YORK—Manager F. L. Chance of the New York Americans today sent word here that he would go to Houston March 1 to join his men in the training camp there. He said he had not decided on the date his veteran pitchers would report at Hot Springs.

DE ORO LEADS MORIN 50-43

CHICAGO—Alfred De Oro of New York, the title holder, defeated Charles Morin Monday night in the first block of the play for the national three-cushion billiard championship; 50 to 43. The play went 75 innings, and each player had a high run of 3.

NEW YORK SIGNS NEW PITCHER

NEW YORK—Lynn Brown, a semi-professional pitcher of Buffalo, N. Y., has signed a contract with the New York American league club. Brown is a right-hander, and is reputed to have speed and fine control.

LEE TO VISIT EGYPT

Harry Lee, the Boston A. A. middle-distance runner, sailed today to visit Egypt and will not be a candidate for the Unicorn Club relay team.

PICKUPS

Secretary J. A. Heydler of the National league is going to defend the Cincinnati hit at the meeting of the National commission.

Pitcher Keefe, formerly with the Cincinnati Nationals, is studying automobile driving and expects to become a racer in the near future.

Scout Kahoe of the Washington Americans says he expects Spencer, the young outfielder picked up from the Virginia league, will be a star next summer.

Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Americans believes that Becher, the player traded by Cincinnati to New York, is the best outfielder in the National league.

Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals says he is going to build up that team with young players. This is the plan followed by Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals.

Fielder H. Jones, manager of the Chicago Americans when they won the world's championship in 1906, says he believes that the Federal league will some day be a factor in baseball.

Pitcher Mathewson of the New York Giants thinks that Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals has greatly strengthened his team by getting Konecny for first base and that the nine will be a factor for the championship.

Last year was the first in 11 that any team other than New York, Chicago or Pittsburgh has been able to finish in one of the first three positions in the National league race. Philadelphia was the one to win the honor. It is 1900 since any team other than the three named won the championship, and Brooklyn was the winner.

AUTO MEN HAVE BIG DAY IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—With the Society of Automobile Engineers holding an all-day session at the rooms of the Automobile Club of America and the Grand Central palace automobile show observing Brooklyn night, today is sure to be a busy one for those who are interested in the motor car industry.

Many papers of interest were scheduled to be read at the meeting of the engineers and the discussion which was sure to follow the papers was listened to with great interest.

Monday proved to be a very satisfactory day at the show. The building was well filled with motorists and they showed great interest in the new models and especially the various accessories, some of which were being exhibited for the first time.

BIG TRACK SQUAD OUT AT HARVARD

Eighty-four candidates reported at the first regular practise for the Harvard varsity and freshman winter track work on the board track on Soldiers field Monday afternoon. Coach Donovan was in charge and gave the men only light work. Nothing but easy practise will be attempted for several days in order to condition the men gradually.

The work this winter offers unusual advantages for development owing to the individual attention which Coach Powers will give each candidate in the field events. As many of last year's point winners were lost by graduation, it will be necessary to develop new material in these events. Every one not engaged in some other sport is urged to report regardless of previous experience.

LEEDE ELECTED AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—H. E. Leede, one of the consistent winners in the intercollegiate chess tournament, which Yale eventually won by defeating Columbia has been elected captain of the Blue and White aggregation for next year.

HEDLUND TO RUN AT PATERSON

Oscar L. Hedlund of the Boston A. A. will compete in a special 1000-yard race at Pateron, N. J., Jan. 21, under the auspices of the Elks of that city.

Buy It Because It's a Better Car

Model T Touring Car \$550
f.o.b. Detroit

Get particulars from Ford Motor Company,
650 Beacon Street, Boston.

THE HOME FORUM

Daily Bread

What is the daily bread,
Father, we ask of Thee,—
We, who must still be fed
Out of Thy Bounty free? . . .

Nurtured we all must be,
By Thy sweet Word alone
Asking this bread of Thee
Thou wilt not give a stone. . . .

The hidden manna this
Whereof who eateth, he
Grows up in perfectness
Of Christ-like symmetry.
—Lucy Larcom.

"O Rare Ben Jonson"

A certain curate, Dr. John Kaye, afterward bishop of Bristol from 1820 to 1827, purchased for his own reading an old volume containing five quarto plays by Jonson at the frugal outlay of four shillings and sixpence. They were first editions, the Daily Telegraph (London) says, but at the time the craze for early quartos had not begun, and for some years afterward a first quarto of a Jonson play could be obtained for about 10 shillings. Still he made a very good bargain on current prices. He could not have foreseen the extraordinary denouement at auction when his grandson sent his library for sale. Prized sermons left the market unmoved. The bait was the 4s. 6d. book, far too valuable to be offered intact, and therefore unbound and divided into five separate lots of one play each. Mark the result. "Every Man Out of His Humor," 1600, realized £315 (Quaritch); "Every Man in His Humor," 1601, £200 (ditto); "The Fountaine of Self-Love," 1601, £225 (ditto); "The Poetaster," 1602, £275 (Dobell); "The Jonson-Dekker play," "Satiro-Mastix," 1602, £115 (Tregaskis). Thus the curate's expenditure of 4s. 6d. on desultory reading produced £1130 for his descendant.

RADIANCE IN SCHOOL AND OUT

UNDER the title "The Joy of Teaching," a well known teacher with a large work on his hands, William McAndrew of the Washington Irving high school, New York, sounds a note in the Journal of Education which may well find echo in every home or office or other building where people gather for a common task. He reminds us that the troubadours used to call their poetry

FORTRESS AT SALZBURG, AUSTRIA



(Reproduced by permission)

SALZBURG, as its name implies, is located in the midst of a district where salt mines are extensively worked. The situation of the town is exceedingly fine. It lies in a valley on the banks of the Salzach, close under the Capuzinerberg and the fortress-crowned Moenchberg. The ancient Juvavum, the nucleus of the modern city, was the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, founded by St. Rupert at the end of the sixth century. This foundation has now a valuable library of many thousand volumes, besides several hundred ancient MSS.

The Salzach divides the town into two parts. In that on the west, which is the

older, are the cathedral, built in 1614 on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, and the twelfth century abbey church of St. Peter, tastefully restored in the eighteenth century, near to which are some interesting vaults and two chapels hewn in the rock, and the fifteenth century chapel of St. Margaret. Here also are the palace of the grand dukes of Tuscany, the fifteenth century Rathaus, a thirteenth century Franciscan church, a convent, also founded by St. Rupert, with an eleventh century church and cloisters, the latter amongst the oldest in Germany, and the house in which the great composer Mozart was born. On the other side of the river are the Mirabell palace, with its gardens, the fine town park near by, the sixteenth century Capuchin monastery, Mozart's house and that of Paracelsus, around whom Browning's well-known play is written.

Above the town, on the southern end of the Moenchberg, rises the imposing Hohen-Salzburg fortress, from which a splendid panorama of the town and surrounding country may be obtained. The present buildings date from 1496-1519, though the citadel itself is of considerably earlier foundation. The district of which Salzburg is the capital was once the territory of an independent archbishopric, whose head was prince of Germany and a prince of the empire, with a seat and vote in the German Diet. The see was secularized early in the nineteenth century, but revived later. It was made part of the Austrian dominions in 1814, and has been a separate crown land since 1849, with a local Diet since 1861.

JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES

THE Seiyu-kai (literally, Political Friends Association) was organized and led by the late Prince Ito and is the largest party in Japan. It has a workable majority in the House of Representatives and is a party now in power.

The Rikken Doshikai (literally, Constitutional Friends Association) was organized by the late Prince Katsura last spring. It is already a strong factor in Japanese politics.

The Kokuminto (Nationalist party) is another political party in Japan, once led by Count Okuma.

The Seiyu-kai is a party composed principally of those members who have bolted from the Seiyu-kai. Its slogan is "Down with the clan rule."

The Yuraku-kai is a political association of the Independents.

Political parties of Japan differ from one another in no clean cut principles or political faiths. They depend more upon the character and statesmanship of their leaders. The Jiyuto or Liberal party, the first party ever organized in Japan and led by Count Itagaki, was ultimately absorbed by the Seiyu-kai, when Prince Ito formed it. The Shimpoto or Progressive party organized in 1881 and led by Count Okuma has ever since played the chief role of the opposition. Today it forms the mainstay of the Kokuminto or Nationalist party.

The Rikken Doshikai was born when Prince Katsura saw the necessity of organizing and leading a new political party.

Fur Trade in America

The fur trade in America is older than agriculture. It dates back nearly three centuries, and while in that time it has grown tremendously in volume it has changed less in method than any other of the national industries. Fashions in the making and wearing of fur garments may change from year to year, but the methods of getting the raw fur remain substantially the same from century to century, says a writer in the Bellman. The chief center of the raw fur trade in the Canadian north is Edmonton, over \$2,000,000 worth of pelts passing through it every year. It was from here, then only an outpost in the wilderness, that the world-famed Hudson's Bay Company controlled for so many years the entire trade and life of the north. That ancient and honorable company of adventure

is still doing business, but it no longer has a monopoly, for it is now closely rivaled by the great French house of Revillon; while two other smaller trading companies and a goodly number of independent traders and buyers are carrying into the fur country a lively and increasing competition.

Some Great Names at Yale

A chosen roster of names of men who have been at the head of Yale University, beginning with 1701, adorns the cover page of the Yale Alumni Weekly. They make a list of people known for their labors in America's educational ranks. We note Pierson 1701, Andrew 1740, Daggett 1766, Stiles 1778, Dwight 1795, Day 1817, Woolsey 1840, Porter 1871, Dwight 1886, Hadley 1899.

ON THE ART OF LISTENING TO MUSIC

IN a book named "The Education of a Music Lover," by Edward Dickinson, the author announces himself for many years a teacher, striving to initiate others into the realm of happy consciousness where he has himself found so much good and joy. Now the object of this book and of many like it and of many articles in magazines today is admirable indeed, namely to awaken in persons who go to hear music such a degree of intelligent appreciation as shall give to the experience the definiteness which almost any one gains from looking at painting or sculpture or from reading good literature. Persons untrained to do anything practical with music too often listen to it like a hopeless outsider, and when it passes beyond the simplest forms are lost in a maze of pleasant sound? The writer of this book makes the following square-cut statement, which is very important to the practical music student; for probably a true sense of rhythm is the thing most lacking in the average musical performer. He says:

"The first business of the lover of music who wishes to keep pace with the progress of the art and open his thought to the beauties that meet him in the works of the best composers, is to strengthen his ability to comprehend complex rhythmic relations. There are certain tone patterns that are uniform in their regularity and very obvious in their reiteration of a few simple figures. . . . As music becomes more highly organized the simple rudimentary forms give way to freer forms, and the listener whose rhythmic reactions are narrowly limited finds himself utterly confused by the complex tone patterns which, in their displacement of accents, avoidance of cadences, their interweaving of melodic lines and harmonic masses, their cross-currents and eddies of shifting order, seem to avoid every semblance of tone and system. And yet it is a difference only of degree.

"Unity and plan are there as well as in the rudimentary figures that

Gift of the Morning Star

This is what the gift of the morning star means. It is the certainty that light shall come, power out of the weakness, victory out of the seeming defeat. It is the doctrine of true optimism. Everything may seem against us, evil may seem triumphant, but once get the knowledge of God, once have an unshakable faith in Jesus Christ, and one can wait and quietly work, sure that some day things will change and Christ come into his own again.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

Lyme, an Elizabethan Mansion

Lyme is situated in a wild and hilly part of Cheshire not far from the High Peak of Derbyshire, being a portion of a great royal forest which was given to Sir Perkin a Legh by Richard II. In recognition of services rendered by him to Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Crecy. The house is built round a large courtyard. The north front is supposed to have been designed by John of Padua, but much of the house is Elizabethan, notably the beautiful paneled drawing-room, with its elaborate plaster frieze and chimney-piece with the royal arms emblazoned upon it; also the long gallery, a room 120 feet long, paneled in oak. In the eighteenth century the house was extensively altered and Italianized by Leoni, and the south front was added. One of the most charming rooms is the Saloon. The walls of this room are of the richest oak, not black, but a warm chestnut color, divided into six panels each decorated with the most delicate carving in a lighter colored wood by Grinling Gibbons. Four of the panels represent the seasons, the other two, the arts of music and painting. Many of the rooms are hung with fine old tapestry and the furniture includes beautiful specimens of every period from the Tudor to our own. The grounds form an ideal setting to one of the most lovely and romantic of the stately homes of England.

Playing the "Arched Vial"

Samuel Pepys, in his quaint way relates in the famous diary how he attended the trial of a new instrument at a music meeting at the Post Office on Aug. 5, 1664. And thither again, he says, a great deal of noble company; and the new instrument was brought called the Arched Vial, where, being tuned with lute-strings, and played on with keys like an organ, a piece of parchment is always kept moving; and the strings, which, by the keys, are pressed down upon it, are varied in imitation of a bow, by the parchment; and so it is intended to resemble several viyalls played on with one bow, but so basely and so harshly, that it will never do. But, after three hours' stay, it could not be fixed in tune; and so they were fain to go to some other musique of instruments.

Eighteen Million Students

The total number of students registered in all the schools of the United States, public and private, colleges and kindergartens, is about 18,000,000.

COMPILER'S VIEW OF OXFORD DICTIONARY

THE work on the great Oxford Dictionary is going on without interruption, and it is interesting to gather from an interview with Dr. Henry Bradley, one of the editors, published in the Morning Post (England), some idea of the labor which is involved in freeing a word of the overgrowth of centuries of misuse, and restoring it to its original meaning. At the moment of the interview Dr. Bradley was beginning to revise for printing the article on the word shoulder, prepared by one of his assistants. The material awaiting his revision formed a pile of about 300 slips of paper on which, for the most part, quotations are given illustrative of the various forms and senses which the word has had since the eighth century.

"Perhaps the most troublesome part of the work," Dr. Bradley said, "is to ascertain the historical differences of sense in a particular word and arrange in that order. I may say that we verify a great deal more now than in the earlier portions of the dictionary. We never take quotations from other dictionaries without verifying them, unless, as may happen, the book from which an indispensable quotation is taken is inaccessible, in which case we are careful to indicate the immediate source. Johnson, for example, often quotes from memory; and occasionally he mistook the sense of a word in an abbreviated quotation. At times he gives an erroneous word, as, for instance, under 'morality' he quotes from Shakespeare: 'Why then be sad, But entertain no morality,' when for the last word we should read 'no more of it.' The number of words that have to be quoted from other dictionaries and from no other source is exceedingly small.

"One thing we have been able to do in this dictionary that no other has done, and that is to take note of settled differences of idiom and show them histori-

cally. To take two examples from my more recent work. Shortly in early use had the meaning 'quickly'—'do this as shortly as you can'—and short-cut simply meant a short passage or journey: the modern sense it bears of a way shorter than the normal one is comparatively late. There are often fine subtleties which the dictionary cannot bring out simply for want of space in which to expound them.

"Definitions cost me a great deal of thought, for I place special stress on the fact that the present and the obsolete uses of a word should be distinguished. In the majority of dictionaries such distinction is very often not made. Among the words I have had to examine lately, shall presents a difficult etymology, and the tracing of the relationship between shade and shadow represents a great deal of work; shift, shire, shock are interesting etymologically; and shall is a tremendous word to tackle."

GOD AS PRINCIPLE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCIPLE, declares the Century dictionary, is "cause, in the widest sense; that by which anything is in any way ultimately determined or regulated; in general, equity; uprightness; as, a man of principle." In human speech probably no more confidence-getting word exists than principle. To refer to one as a man of principle is to credit him with the highest and best of all human conduct. That which is referred to as unprincipled is not considered worthy of attention and is shunned by all lovers of right.

Adherence to principle brings out unity of action as in the case of mathematics. The mathematician of America knows exactly how the mathematician of South Africa will proceed to solve his problems. Thus upon the subject of mathematics all mankind are united and upon this subject there will be no controversy, no enmity, no war. It is not evident that if all mankind adhered to the absolute rule of righteousness universal peace would immediately become a fixed fact in earth's experience. Granting this, one may readily apprehend the great service that has been done in the world by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, through her definition of God as Principle, or Divine Mind (See the Christian Science text-book, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 445).

To understand God as Principle is to possess an unchanging, infallible, right guide for all thinking, acting and living. The glorious results following universal obedience to God, understood as Principle, are graphically declared by Mrs. Eddy in a few lines which embrace the entire problem of humanity. She says: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry;—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed" (ibid., p. 340). Here is the nucleus for all earth's discords—the understanding of and obedience to "one infinite God."

It is a well-known fact that the conduct of nations as well as individuals is directly influenced by the prevailing conception of Deity. A belief in a God that loves, hates and punishes is reflected in similar qualities among those entertaining such beliefs. From this it follows that a conception of God as defined by Christian Science, namely, a God who is infinite Love, must necessarily create loving activities among those who so believe.

When it is realized that the world is a world of thought (and savants are now agreeing with Christian Science on this point) the necessity of a principle to think by is at once apparent. As thinking precedes all action it is clear that the discord, inharmonious and conflict in the world must be due to erroneous human standards of thought. Hence it is a great blessing to know, through the Christian Science teaching that God is Principle, that man constantly possesses a divine standard whereby all thought and impulse may be tested, measured and compared before it is put into action. This understanding enables every one intelligently to "stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 392), and to exclude all thought recognized as not conforming to this perfect divine Principle.

Mortals can never repay Mrs. Eddy for revealing to a world largely controlled by chance, change and confusion, the eternal fact that Christianity is a Science and that God is its Principle. Why should it be thought absolutely necessary that music and mathematics be governed by principle and that religion, the most important subject in

all the world, need not be so governed? Is not one reason found in the fact that mortals have been taught for centuries that there are many things in religion that cannot be fathomed and that the proper thing to do is simply to believe?

Through the revelation of God as Principle in Christian Science mortals are awakened to the fact that God is eternal and unchanging good, creating and permitting nothing unlike Himself and that His government is the same "yesterday, and today, and forever." Such a conception of God improves human consciousness, making it more permanent and stable, filling it with courage and the conviction that all that is unlike God shall be, yea, is, extinguished because it is unprincipled, hence unreal.

Christian Science exalts the understanding of God as infinite Principle, and prophetically asserts that as mortals gain the correct conception of God will true unity prevail in the earth. When the children of men agree upon the true nature of Deity there will be unity in religious activity. In the last analysis all human activities should be shaped by spiritual desire and thus it will be seen that the universal understanding of God as Principle will usher in a unity of purpose and action such as is expressed in the beautiful phrasing of Jane Borthwick's hymn,

"Now is the time approaching,
By prophets long foretold,
When all shall dwell together,
One shepherd and one fold."
—Christian Science Hymnal, No. 150.

Just Going On

There is light at the end of the darkest path. The clear light of dawn follows every night. Somewhere, some day, there will be God's hand stretched across all the failures, all the heart-aches, all the sins, giving to your heart and mine a fuller life and bigger powers, if only, one step after another, we go on.—L. D. Stearns in Woman's Magazine.

Truth-Lovers

The genuine lover of truth is neither a conservative nor a radical. He is beyond that essentially trivial opposition. He cares nothing for the time in which these things came to pass. For him their interest lies in their truth.—Josiah Royce.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

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EDDY

A complete list of
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on Christian Science
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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What kind of chair?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Sawfish, humpfish, jellyfish, pilotfish,
globefish, moonfish, drumfish, swordfish,
bluefish, sunfish, flyingfish, beltonfish,
houndfish, crawfish, butterflyfish.

Georgia Girl Farmers

The girl who won the championship of the Georgia tomato-canning clubs cleared \$101 from a tenth of an acre of tomato plants. How many farmers are there whose land pays them as well?—Youths Companion.

New Way to Play Stage-Coach

"Stage-coach" is an old-time children's game and almost everybody knows how to play it. Colonel Roosevelt, who used to be President of the United States, has lately written about playing this game with his children and their friends down by the sea. When everybody was in swimming some one would shout, "Let's play stage-coach." And that meant that they would all perch along the edges of the long narrow pier, or perhaps all round the sides of the float, and every time the story-teller mentioned a name—the aunt, or the father or the grandmother, or something like that—the child who had that name given it would have to jump into the water head first. When the story-teller said "Stage-coach!" then everybody had to go in, and my, what a splashing there was then!

Colonel Roosevelt says that playing with his children was always one of the happiest parts of his life. Now they are grown up, but there are grandchildren and so there is still plenty of excuse for playing stage-coach. When Colonel Roosevelt returned from a long absence one of his younger children had forgotten him, though he tried to be polite when told that this strange man was "father." Presently some one asked the little boy if he knew where father was. "I don't know," said the boy, "but the colonel is taking a bath."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 6, 1914

Capital Submits to Public Opinion

ONE of the legendary tales associated with pioneer days of the mid-western United States and having for its hero the immortal Davy Crockett attaches to the animal for which he hunted. He had induced such respect for his marksmanship, so the legend runs, that rather than be shot by him the creature surrendered instantly. To put it more colloquially, "The coon came down." That pleasing myth out of the romantic pages of the Nimrod era of United States history is inevitably recalled by the unlocking of directorates which the firm of Morgan began last week. Voluntary to be sure, yet admittedly the result of pressure of public opinion, it also was a shrewd, tactical move facing coming congressional action to be called for by the President in his next message.

This concession to public opinion, prior to formal registration in statute law of the criminality of interlocking directorates, may be counted upon to mitigate somewhat the prosecutions and disentangling processes that are now under way; but as to any justification for this hope, time alone will tell. Suffice it now for the public to know that a process of decentralization of power is under way, making for greater equality of opportunity in the business world and hastening that new freedom for which the United States democracy has been sighing. Credit for this change is due in part to congressional investigators, to reform agitators, to independent journalists, to vigilant officials of the department of justice, and to the national chief magistrate. But back of them all, admittedly so in the Morgan statement of its firm's future policy, is public sentiment; to put it more accurately, public opinion and conviction. Were it only sentiment, probably the concession never would have been made. Something more granitic and immovable than sentiment now faces the capitalistic forces that for so long a time dominated state affairs and business.

President Wilson's comment on the new situation has been laconic. "It is interesting," he says. It is that, and more; but just now Mexico and not the United States is the area of greatest intensity of presidential thought. Meanwhile, any person conversant with the record of the administration to date must recall that saying of Viscount Morley's anent Mr. Gladstone that his was "the signal distinction of creating the public opinion by which he worked and warming the climate in which his projects thrive."

Opening Schools on Warships

INAUGURATION of a system by which something like 60,000 enlisted men of the United States navy are to receive careful, regular and compulsory academic and practical instruction and training, calculated at once to fit them for advancement in the service and for ready and lucrative employment upon their discharge, marks a forward step in governmental methods that should command the attention and appreciation of all thinking people. By no means among the minor of the many deplorable consequences of the armed peace policy, prevalent throughout the civilized world at the present time, is that which renders unfit for useful citizenship great numbers of those drawn into the lower ranks of the military and naval calling. The years commonly regarded as the best in the activities of men are in many instances given to duties that are utterly outside ordinary requirements, with the result that in practically all countries thousands of men, annually discharged from armies and navies, are in no position to enter upon the exertions of the world in competition with those whose duties have been confined to civil occupations.

Exceptions and reservations, of course, should be kept in view here. Some of the nations, the United States among them, have been doing considerable in the past toward minimizing the consequences of militarism in this particular. Some of the European countries with a view to national welfare have provided training schools of excellent character for soldiers and sailors. It is not necessary to particularize. Suffice it that the United States, in providing for the establishment of schools aboard all naval craft, is pursuing a policy that must not only make for the betterment of the service itself but for the good of the nation at large.

Instead of graduating, as the navy does too often now, men incapable of taking places of consequence in the world, the new system should enable it to contribute to the civilian working force annually a product that will serve to raise the general plane of efficiency. The naval service, too, should become under this system, an effective instrument for the promotion of the arts of peace and world tranquillity. Intelligence, education, knowledge among the men behind the guns may prevent those weapons eventually from being used save as a last resort, and then only for the preservation of the good that has come to all humanity.

How Yuan Shih Kai Still Endures

IN SPITE of the fact that all the news coming from China, through official and unofficial channels alike, gives the impression of a general restoration of order, those in any way acquainted with the situation recognize that this unexpected calm is more apparent than real. From the moment that Yuan Shih Kai signed the agreement with the quintuple group, for a loan of £25,000,000 without the consent of Parliament, it was clear to those who knew China that the President had embarked on a dangerous policy. It might appear to succeed for a time, but could only do so by covering up much which ought to be uncovered, and by healing slightly the hurt of the country with that cry of "Peace, peace where there is no peace," condemned by wisdom 3000 years ago.

When every allowance has been made for the exceptional difficulty of the situation in which he found himself, it must be admitted that the President's record is something more than a sorry one. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen stepped down from the position of provisional President, and handed over the office to the "only man in China," as the legations styled him, there were not a few of those who had followed the great Chinese patriot on that triumphal journey

of his up the valley of the Yangtsi, who thought he had made his one mistake. Be that as it may, Yuan Shih Kai had a great opportunity. With his real ability as an organizer, his still greater ability as a soldier and administrator, he had an opportunity to serve his country such as has fallen to few, but it must be said, because it is there to be said, that he has failed to take advantage of it. A bigger man, a man such as China needs, would have recognized the simple fact that it was not his own prowess or his own pastmastery in the art of the diplomatist which had made the revolution possible and successful, but the ideals of the "practical dreamer," who for twenty years watched and waited whilst other men slept. He would have recognized something of the power which history has so often shown to lie behind an idea. He would have made a friend, a counselor and a confidant of the man who had the "open vision" instead of doing as he did do, laughing at his counsel, maltreating his friends, and finally driving him once more into exile.

Again and again it has been pointed out that Yuan Shih Kai will maintain his position just so long as he is supplied with funds, but not a moment longer. Force is a sorry foundation in any circumstances on which to attempt to build a nation, but when force is generated only by money, it becomes a foundation insecure beyond all estimate.

As our readers are aware, there are in the United States several organizations of wide scope with local government improvement as their purpose. These include municipal federations and leagues, and there are annual conventions in which representatives of the various departments of municipal governments in all parts of the country—public works, accounting, police, fire, sanitary—participate. A strong effort has been made in recent years, indeed, to bring the administrative methods of the cities of the different classes in the United States into uniformity. Through the interchange of views made possible by state and national conventions of municipal officials, a general educational work has been carried on, with results of no small importance to the represented communities. On a few occasions, with some special object in view, the mayors of cities within certain districts and states have been brought together in conference, but so far nothing definite or permanent has been accomplished in this respect, although the idea of fuller and freer intercourse between the executive heads of municipalities has been repeatedly, and it might be said persistently, urged by municipal government reformers.

It would appear from the Denver advices of the Monitor that the University of Colorado, through its extension department, has taken the initiative in a movement to bring about a conference of mayors of towns and cities in that state. Prof. Lorani D. Osborn is credited with inspiring this movement, and it would seem that he has succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of the mayor of Denver. The latter says: "I believe a state federation of mayors who will meet each year to discuss topics of the day will be productive of good results."

Much, practically everything, will depend upon the program agreed upon and the manner in which it shall be carried out. There can be no doubt that the mayors of towns and cities in every state, in conference annually, could be of great assistance to one another in reporting tested processes employed for the solution of problems in their respective municipalities. Chairmen of boards of commissioners and municipal business managers, as well as mayors, must be included in invitations to such conferences in several of the states if the movement in Colorado is to be so successful as to find imitation elsewhere. In fact, the indications are that state mayoral conferences, if held throughout the United States, would be largely occupied in considering for some time to come the trend toward municipal simplification that is making for the elimination of the mayoralty as that office has come down from the middle ages.

Feather Beds, Mattresses and Progress

SOME useful hints in the household department of the Monitor with regard to the making over of feather beds bring to light the fact, not now known to any great extent outside of the quarters occupied by recent immigrants, that feather beds are still in use. It is a matter of common belief, we take it, that the feather bed is as obsolete as the four-poster. With respect to both there are, of course exceptions, but with respect to both, also, they are preserved rather out of regard to the past than in conformity with the requirements of the present. Viewing the matter in the most comprehensive and liberal light, it will be within bounds to say that the feather bed as an institution has ceased to exist.

Time was, however, when the feather bed was an absolutely necessary adjunct of the ordinary household. Many who were boys and girls before feather beds went out will recall now how high and billowy they were, especially when topped with double blankets, comforters with cotton batting filling and patch quilts. To turn down the bedclothes on a cold wintry night, and to jump into and "snuggle" in a feather bed, lying still until the great billows of softness became warm, was one of the most precious of experiences, an experience that is denied those who in these days seek repose on a hard mattress.

The thing called progress drove the feather bed into desuetude. It could not hold out against the hot-air furnace. Comfortable to the point of luxuriousness in a cold room, it began to be uncomfortable in the heated house. To appreciate and to enjoy a feather bed in the full, the temperature in the bedroom should be in the neighborhood of zero, and a gale should be whistling through the crevices around the window sash. Weather strips, of course, came with hot air, and then came steam and hot water heat, so that instead of "snuggling" in the feather bed its occupant soon began to shed the double blankets, the comforts and the patch quilts, and in time he took kindly to springs and mattresses.

There may be no real connection, but it is at least a strange coincidence, that modern development and the mattress came in at about the same time. Somehow, it was easier for the average person to leave a mattress with bumps in it early in the morning than it was to leave the feather bed, and the aggregate time added to the world's activity by an almost universal change in the rising hour from 8 to 6 and from 9 to 7 gave that impetus to endeavor that has literally revolutionized industry in the last generation. The feather bed and the four-poster, the warming pan and breakfast-before-rising, all had their charms, doubtless, in the old days. But they are not for our time.

Mayors in State Federations

AS A RECORD of achievement, the report of the directors of the port of Boston is highly gratifying. As an assurance of greater developments, it is glowing. Its promises are made substantial by its record of attainment. In its list of additions to the local equipment for handling commerce that is invited to the port, and in its statement of the extent to which the invitation has already been accepted, it supplies the answer to any question that may linger as to the wisdom of the commonwealth's patronage of port improvement; on the personal side, it justifies the selection of the men for the task who are carrying it forward with full effect.

Out of the features of the report, full statement of which appeared in the Monitor of Jan. 2, selection of those that have the fullest meaning is difficult because they are larger and lesser parts of a project that has its worth not in its fractions but in the whole. Here are the new commonwealth pier No. 5, put into partial use in May of the past year and to be completed in the coming spring; the viaduct, that will give new and easy access to the heart of the city, well begun; the fish pier, already famed for its unparalleled accommodation of this important trade, completed and in use; a great dry dock site in preparation and its patronage by transoceanic lines secured by contract; the East Boston pier, replacing that of the Eastern railroad, begun and its use by the Cunard line arranged; development of the East Boston flats advanced as a plan and held back from progress only by litigation begun by an opposing interest. These items, barely stated, support the approving word of Boston's most ambitious business interests.

To build however grandly and not know that there would be commensurate occupation would be a kind of speculation which the imposing list of agreements with steamship lines, bringing new patrons to the port and expanding the service of those already here, shows the directors do not practise. This, on the whole, is the happiest section of the report. It supplies the tangible evidence that Boston and all its tributary trade region is already realizing, and is to realize much more fully, a real return for its enterprise and investment. The statement of increased tonnage is further support of the project, although hardly more than an indication of the expansion that is to come. A gain of over \$25,000,000 in overseas trade is amply satisfying to the port's ambition.

These are the facts that are submitted to a wider circle than can be described within the bounds of Boston that this port is doing its share in the movement toward the full employment of the harbors of the Atlantic for world exchange. There is argument in them for the modest aid asked of the national government and, better than that, the encouragement of the policy of self-help that meets its justification in the solid results of one year's work.

THE more inclusive the body of facts, the sounder any generalization upon them. This dictum is applicable to all fields of research, and when kept in mind it leads sensible men to act accordingly. They hunt for the man or the organization with the widest range of observation and the best corps of investigators. This being so, who can speak most authoritatively about trade and financial conditions in the United States at the present time? We can hardly trust to men on the eastern seaboard, whose environment is such that, to avoid looking at matters from a provincial and class standpoint, they must make conscious effort. Nor on the other hand is it quite safe to take for fact respecting national conditions the optimistic hopes that almost inevitably get intertwined with any reports on present-day conditions which originate in regions beyond the Mississippi.

No. The survey must be national in scope. The reporters must come from all regions. The result must be an average of the high lights of young and booming sections, the moderate glow of communities that combine stability with enterprise, and the shadows of caution and conservatism of the original colonies turned states.

The federal government can furnish such a comprehensive report. But it does not do so in any formal, synthetic way. Is there no body that can and will? The National Chamber of Commerce has begun to. What does its referendum based on reports from chambers of commerce in all parts of the country show? That over most of the national area crop and trade conditions are "fair," and that sections to which "bad" and "good" may be applied about offset each other. Nothing in the national condition as a whole justifies gloom or timidity. Nature is still solvent, and man is turning her vast forces and wealth of raw material into tangible capital, personal and collective, at a vigorous rate, even faster perhaps than he is fitting himself ethically to use it.

These frequent referenda of the National Chamber of Commerce on a variety of vital contemporary issues must be reckoned with hereafter as valuable indices to United States opinion as held by a weighty class in the community.

THE St. Petersburg-Tampa (Fla.) airboat line has begun business, and, it must be said, in a businesslike way. If the company is carrying passengers between the points named at a minimum first charge and 5 cents for every pound above the 200-pound mark, it will be interesting to learn from the first quarterly report of the enterprise what percentage of the patrons came under the excess weight rule.

THE need of individual efficiency is emphasized in the fact that in addressing mail matter handled in 1913 by the Chicago post-office, 131,979,658 mistakes were made, or about one error to every 150 pieces. If accuracy among writers of addresses increased in the same ratio as Chicago postal receipts—31 per cent per annum—the showing would soon be more creditable.

SPEAKING of the capacity of the American Indian it might not be amiss to mention the fact that the Rev. A. S. Williams, recently chosen by the American Bible Society as its representative in Oklahoma among the Indian population, is a full-blooded Choctaw. He is only one of many of his race and tribe engaged in useful work in the state named.

ANOTHER cargo of Argentine beef has arrived in the United States. It amounts to about 1700 tons and a newspaper headline would leave the inference that this importation will affect prices. A little figuring will show how far it would go toward supplying even one big city.

Boston Port Foresees Great Gains

No Slump in National Business